The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

DISCUSSION ON FINAL ADJOURNMENT.

CONFLICTING THEORIES ON THE BEST MODE OF EXPEDITING PUBLIC BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—Mr. Dawes, in his capacity as Chairman of the leading committee of the House, to-day presented a resolution fixing the adjournment of Congress at May 15, as indicated yesterday in these dispatches, but the House refused to be led. After a protracted parliamentary struggle the resolution was finally referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. At this period in the session members are quite unwilling to fix the day of adjournment, and the House seems less disposed than in former Congresses to adopt the suggestions of those who have been recognized as leaders. The resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means more out of consideration for the mover of the resolution than from the belief that that committee would at present give the matter any attention. It is the general impression that as vigorous an incentive as the advent of the heated term or the approach of the Summer political campaign will be needed to force an adjournment. The debate preceding the action upon this resolution was of an exciting character. Mr. Dawes believed that the adoption of the resolution might facilitate the progress of legislation, and enable Congress to work up to the limit fixed. In the absence of some such means to expedite legislation, he predicted that certainly July, and probably the dog days would find Congress still in session. Mr. Beck, leading the Democrats, commenced a violent opposition. He deliberately asserted that the resolution had been introduced with bad motives, and for the purpose of postponing action upon the Revenue and the Appropriation bills until the last ten days of the session, when there would be no time for careful consideration. Mr. Dawes repudiated the insinuation of Mr. Beck, and charged that the latter always exhibited marvelous zeal in discovering the motives of other people. Mr. Kelley, who, as the leader of the "inflationists," desired to postpone adjournment, opposed the resolution. He argued that to shorten the session would result in frequent resort to the previous question, which he believed had bad results. The House having declined to fix a day for adjournment, immediately adopted a buncombe resolution of Mr. Coburn, of Indiana, which declares that there shall be no adjournment until Congress shall have effected a reform in the currency, have solved the transportation problem, and provided for a more economical administration of the Government.

WORKING HOURS IN THE DEPARTMENTS.

Gen. Stewart L. Woodford has discovered an unrepealed law in operation since 1836 but not enforced, which gives the working hours in the departments here at eight and ten hours, according to the season of the year. Taking this old law as a basis, he to-day introduced a bill, which was referred to the Civil Service Committee, of which he is a member, which provides for a great reform in the civil service. The bill provides that from the 1st day of October until the 1st of April in each year, all the offices in the various departments shall be open at least seven hours every day except Sundays and legal holidays, and from the 1st day of April until the 1st day of October they shall be open eight hours each day; that from the 1st day of July, 1874, the number of clerks shall be reduced in each grade to nine-tenths of the number now allowed by law; that from the 1st of July, 1874, the salaries of all clerks shall be increased five per cent. upon the amounts now fixed by law. That in making the reductions contemplated by this act the heads of the departments shall be required to file with the chief Clerks of their several departments and bureaus certificates that the persons dropped from the rolls in order to reduce the number of employes are severally the least competent and efficient of their respective grades; in cases of equal competency and efficiency preference in retention should be given to honorably discharged soldiers, and the widows and daughters of the same. The bill was referred to the Civil Service Committee, and ordered to be printed. This bill, it is maintained, would effect an annual saving to the Government of five and one-half per centum of the present aggregete of salaries, or about $1,000,000.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

Senator Sherman to-day withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote of the Senate agreeing to a joint investigation with the House of the affairs of the District of Columbia. The day passed, however, without the committee being completed. Besides those who have been appointed and declined, several prominent Senators have privately expressed their unwillingness to have any connection with the investigation. Mr. Wright, who was most prominently mentioned for the Chairmanship after Mr. Conkling was compelled to decline, has absolutely refused to conduct the investigation. Probably some selection will be made to-morrow, but upon whom the lot will fall it is wholly impossible to guess.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

The preparation of the Sanborn contracts for transmission to Congress was not fully completed till late this afternoon. They will be in the hands of Secretary Richardson to-morrow, ready to be sent to the House at any moment. It is represented on the part of the Treasury officials that they have no objection whatever to the publication of the contracts and all the information concerning them, except for the reason that the publication of the names against whom proceedings have not been taken will defeat a further collection, and also that in some cases the publication may seem like the presentation of charges against persons who may subsequently prove themselves to be innocent of having withheld their taxes. In a few instances persons against whom proceedings have been undertaken have produced receipts proving the payment of the amounts charged against them. The House will have to take the responsibility upon itself, however, of making the publication. It is likely that an effort will be made to refer the documents to the Ways and Means Committee for private examination there before the printing is authorized. The contracts are claimed to have been made strictly in accordance with the provisions of the law, which is in terms as follows:

"From and after the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power to employ not more than three persons to assist the proper officers of the Government in discovering and collecting any money belonging to the United States whenever the same shall be withheld by any person or corporation, upon such terms and conditions as he shall deem best for the interest of the United States, but no compensation shall be paid to such persons, except out of the money and property so secured, and no person shall be employed under the provisions of this clause who shall not have fully set forth in a written statement under oath, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the character of the claim out of which he proposes to recover, or assist in recovering, money of the United States, the laws by the violation of which the same was withheld, and the name of the person, firm, or corporation having thus withheld such moneys; and if any person so employed shall receive, or demand to receive any money or other consideration from any person, firm, or corporation, alleged thus to have withheld money from the United States, except in pursuance of the written contract made in relation to the same with the Secretary of the Treasury, such persons shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $1,000, or imprisoned not less than two years, or both, in the discretion of the court of the United States having jurisdiction; and the person so employed shall be required to make report of his proceedings under such contract at any time when required so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury."

THE RIGHT TO REGULATE INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

The House for the first time was brought to a record upon one of the fundamental propositions of what is sometimes called the new party movement, the right of Congress to regulate inter-State commerce in the sense of regulating the rates of passenger and freight fares on railroads, and of chartering inter-State railroads. John Q. Smith, of Ohio, presented a very ingenious resolution, whereby, after reciting in a preamble the points relating to the question which have already been determined by the courts, declares that it is within the constitutional power of Congress to so regulate commerce as to protect internal commerce from unjust tolls by railroads, and further, that the condition and magnitude of commerce are now such as to demand prompt and wise exercise of this power. Upon the announcement of this resolution the Democrats immediately commenced to filibuster to prevent the calling of the yeas and nays. Mr. Beck, acting for the Democratic Party, passed the word to Mr. Speer, Democrat from Pennsylvania, who was upon his feet, that he should move to adjourn. Mr. Speer was an unwilling servant. Mr. Beck again passed his order to Mr. Buckner, of Missouri, whom he found more pliable, and who made the motion, but without any effect. A number of dilatory motions were attempted, and one call of the roll was had upon a motion to adjourn. Finally the House was brought to a direct vote upon the question, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 174 yeas to 64 nays. The vote was almost a strict party vote. The only notable exceptions were Mr. Phelps, of New-Jersey, who voted against the resolution, and Mr. Holman, Democrat, who, yielding to the Granger influence in his district, voted for the resolution. It is proper to add, however, that many were opposed to taking action upon a constitutional question under a motion to suspend the rules, but these scruples had no appreciable effect upon the vote. This action of the House seems to have determined, first, that there is no doubt that the House, when the measure comes up for final action, will determine that the power of Congress to regulate commerce comprises the power to charter inter-State railroads; and second, that the Democrats, as a party organization, are unable to make good their words to the grangers, since the first occasion when they have been called to make a record in behalf of the radical ideas of the so-called new movement, the entire Democratic Party, as an organization in the House, have voted solid against the granger theory and in support of their old-time technical doctrine of State rights.

A MAIDEN SPEECH.

Mr. Bass, of Buffalo, made his first speech in the House to-day, and produced an excellent effect. He gained a marked and almost unprecedented triumph in securing, under suspenion of the rules, the immediate passage of a bill making an appropriation of $20,000 for the removal of the deposit of sand at the entrance of Buffalo Harbor, which had been caused by recent severe and unprecedented storms. The bill was opposed by the Chairman of the Appropriations Committee unsuccessfully. This prompt action of the House will prevent any delay in opening the Erie Canal in the Spring, which might otherwise be occasioned by discharging the lake fleets at Buffalo. Mr. Woodford, of Brooklyn, in which city are the grain elevators of New-York Harbor, spoke earnestly and efficiently in support of Mr. Bass' bill.

NEW BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

Among the important bills introduced in the House were the following: A bill proposing to repeal the sixth section of the act of July, 1872, which directs the withdrawal of $25,000,000 of national bank notes from the Eastern States; a bill for the extension of the Atwood car-wheel patent; a bill granting aid to the Atlantic and Great Western Canal; a bill authorizing the transfer of special tax stamps; a bill to increase the amount of circulation issued to national banks on the bonds to secure their circulation to ninety-two per centum of the value of the bonds. Several of the Western members seek to increase this amount to 100 per cent.

CUBA.

Mr. Cox presented the petition of 4,001 citizens of New-York asking for the recognition of Cuban belligerency, which was sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, where it will slumber with many like petitions.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10—1 A. M.—The barometer has fallen, since Sunday night, in the Middle and Eastern States, but risen very generally elsewhere. The highest pressure is central in the Ohio Valley. Cloudy weather, with occasional snow, prevails in Southern New-England and in the Middle Atlantic States, with higher temperature. North-westerly winds, with clear weather and higher but falling temperature, prevail in the Southern and Gulf States.

PROBABILITIES.

On Tuesday, for New-England, falling barometer, north-east to north-west winds, partly cloudy weather in the northern portion, and cloud, with snow, in the southern portion.

For the Middle and Middle Atlantic States rising barometer, north-westerly winds, partly cloudy, and clearing or clear weather.

For the lake region north-west to south-west winds, with partly cloudy weather, and generally rising temperature.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, No. 218 Broadway:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	35°	19°	3:30 P. M.	22°	32°
6 A. M.	30°	18°	6 P. M.	15°	30°
9 A. M.	26°	22°	9 P. M.	13°	28°
12 M.	25°	26°	12 P. M.	10°	27°

Average temperature yesterday........25⅝°

Average temperature for corresponding date last year........22°

STRIKE IN THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL OFFICE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—The printers in the *Courier-Journal* office are out on strike, owing to the refusal of the proprietors to discharge John Bennett, foreman. Only six men out of fifty are at work to-night, and the paper will issue a half sheet only to-morrow.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

THE GENERAL ELECTION—DISRAELI'S MANIFESTO.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 27, 1874.

I understand that Mr. Gladstone went down to the Cabinet Council on Friday with his three-column address in his pocket, and announced that he had come to the conclusion that a dissolution must at once take place. There had been some hints of such a thing before, but it had never been seriously discussed; and it took most of the Ministers by surprise. Only one or two had been consulted on the subject, and even these did not know, it is said, that the Premier had actually made up his mind about it. The address to the Greenwich electors was then read, and a discussion followed. There was on one side a very strong feeling against forcing on the elections; but Mr. Gladstone made it apparent that this was his ultimatum, and that, if it was not agreed to, he would resign; and in the end there was an unanimous vote in favor of a dissolution—not indeed as a good thing in itself, but as inevitable under the circumstances. The Premier has not yet thrown off the gloomy and desponding mood that fell upon him last session. He tells England that his political career is run, and that he is weary and wants rest. He has plunged into a general election as if it were a forlorn hope. Altogether there has never been in modern days —if ever at any time—such complete surprise and universal bewilderment in the political world. Liberals and Conservatives have alike been taken aback. Only the inner circle of the Cabinet—composed of the Ministers in whom Gladstone reposes much confidence and with whom he is in the habit of personally exchanging ideas, had any inkling of his intention; and the subordinate members of the Government learned that Parliament was to be dissolved only from the rumors at the club at night, or the newspapers next morning. Mr. Forster denies that there has been any quarrel in the Cabinet, and Mr. Forster may be trusted to speak the truth. But this is not exactly all the truth. Although it may be true that there has not yet actually been a split in the Cabinet, there can be little doubt that a dissolution has been resolved upon as the only means of averting one. The Cabinet can agree on a vague general programme, but if they had gone on trying to put their programme into the shape of specific measures, they would soon have fallen by the ears. It was to avoid this that a general election was determined upon. In their public professions the Ministry will, of course, be bound to hold together; but in their hearts one set of them are wishing for the return of a very different Parliament from that which the others hope to see. It is observed that Mr. Bright, in a letter to a friend which has just been published, does not express approval of the dissolution. He says also that it will create surprise, and it is supposed that he would have preferred going to Parliament with one or two strong bills. When the elections are over the strife in the Cabinet will be renewed.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR SEATS.

The elections are to be held in such a hurry that it is quite impossible to say who may or who may not be elected. Members and candidates are rushing about wildly and blindly in all directions. All idea of an election before Easter, at the earliest, had been abandoned; members had made all their arrangements for coming to town in February, and meanwhile were enjoying a final snatch of holiday, dispersed over all parts of Europe. The startling suddenness of the dissolution, while paralyzing one sort of candidates, is very tempting to another sort. Men who, if they had to face a constituency for any length of time previous to election, would be afraid either that they would be seen through, or that their purses would run out, have an unusual chance open to them just now. There are, of course, all sorts of speculations as to the result of the elections, but none of them are trustworthy. On the whole, the probability would seem to be that members with safe, steady, well-nursed constituencies will come back, and that with them will be mixed up a very odd collection of men who have got in by a pure "fluke." Mr. Gladstone's address has created very little enthusiasm, and the Liberals are rather perplexed than stimulated. The nonconformists are greatly annoyed at the cursory mention of the education question without any reference to the religious question, or to the disestablishment of the Church, and vow revenge. More moderate people have derived an unpleasant impression from the appearance of sharp practice which clings to the tactics of the Ministry. As M. John Lemoinne, the French journalist, remarks, "it is an absolutely legal and constitutional *coup d'état;* everything is done according to rule, and yet one feels that the machine has been overheated and has been injured." These sensational surprises are certainly not in accordance with English habits. Election addresses are just now fluttering down like leaves in Valombrosa.

DISRAELI'S MANIFESTO.

In response to Mr. Gladstone's "prolix narrative," Mr. Disraeli flings down a brief, pungent address, that goes off with a bang like a schoolboy's cracker on the pavement. Mr. Disraeli remarks that every party would be happy to reduce taxation if opportunity served, but that there is something ominous in a "readjustment of taxation." He sneers at the foreign policy of the Ministry, and suggests that it would have been well if they had been rather less energetic in their domestic and more energetic in their foreign policy. "The English people," he observes, "are governed by their customs as much as by their laws, and there is nothing they more dislike than unnecessary restraint and meddling interference in their affairs." Mr. Lowe has the next shot, and there is certainly no lack of bang in his cartridge. Had the Government been in other and more energetic hands the country might, he suggests, have found itself carrying on active hostilities against France in order to avert the possibility of a French invasion of the guaranteed Saxon provinces of Prussia. The lavish expenditure of Tory Governments has, he goes on to remark, prevented them having an opportunity of reducing taxes, but Mr. Disraeli, who never enjoyed the luxury of a surplus of his own, is perfectly welcome to an imaginary appropriation of the accumulations of others. Mr. Lowe has another rap at the leader of the opposition when he says: "The man who prefers custom to law announces a principle which would stereotype every abuse, and substitute the blind guesses of barbarism for the clear and well-considered conclusions of a civilized age." All this is, it must be confessed, very smart hitting; and there is every promise of a lively and exhilarating conflict. Mr. Gladstone makes his first speech on Thursday, and Mr. Disraeli has given notice that on Saturday he will visit Aylesbury, and "dine at the farmers' ordinary." Mr. Disraeli has a special waistcoat and neck-tie for those occasions, and comes out strong as pigs and mangel-wurzel. The author of *Ixion* partaking of beef and greens in the midst of admiring bucolics would be a fine subject for a historical picture. There is a good deal of anxiety about the Irish elections, which, it is feared, will strengthen the Home Rulers. Yesterday the corporation of Dublin unanimously resolved to petition Parliament in favor of the resolutions passed at the recent Home Rule Conference; and in the midst of a general election, this is regarded as rather alarming. There is no saying what consequences might not flow, in a pretty equally divided state of the English representatives, for a compact body of Irish members willing to throw their weight into either scale, according to the terms offered to them.

ENGLAND AND RUSSIA.

According to private letters, the wretched weather sadly damped the festivities of St. Petersburg. The English guests were afflicted with a dismal epidemic of influenza, and coughed and sneezed, and wheezed in the most doleful manner. There was an immense consumption of pocket-handkerchiefs, which, however, were applied to the nose rather than to the eyes of the company; but the good Russians put it all down as emotion, and were delighted. The sneezing was politely accepted as an earnest effort at conversation in the native tongue. I mentioned in my last that diplomatic matters have not been very pleasant of late at the English Embassy in St. Petersburg. Mr. Michell, the English Consul General, lately left the capital, and it appears that the reason of his retirement was that the Russian Government attributed to his influence the opposition of his Government to the Khiva arrangements. According to the Cologne *Gazette*, "it cost some pains to the Russian Government to convince the English Government of the necessity of what had been done, and to re-establish the old friendly relations;" and the Czar personally suggested or insisted that Mr. Michell should be removed. From all I hear I doubt very much whether the old friendly relations have been restored. Probably, however, after the wedding rejoicings are over, Mr. Michell will return to his post.

J. H. F.

THE OPERATIC CONTROVERSY.

INTERVIEW OF MR. STRAKOSCH BY A BOSTON REPORTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The *Globe* to-morrow morning will contain an interview with Max Strakosch, in which he replies to the charges recently made by Mr. Maretzek in an interview with a representative of THE TIMES with regard to the Patti contract. He says he does not know of anything to prevent his having a contract with Adalina Patti nor anything to prevent her breaking it. If Maretzek had a contract with her which she broke, he sees no reason why the same thing might not happen between her and himself. With regard to the Academy of Music troubles Mr. Strakosch says: "The fact is just here: I had leased the Academy for the season, and I couldn't, as a matter of business, let another company precede me, while I was paying Campanini $4,000 per month and Nilsson $4,000 a week. It would have cost me $15,000, and then supposing my rival's artists had proved superior to my own I should have been in a bad condition indeed. The real trouble is that Maretzek has a spite against me. He said at the beginning of the season that I had no pluck. The result has proved that, while he has sunk, I have had the pluck to keep on, sometimes at a great loss and inconvenience to myself; but I have kept on, nevertheless. I will tell you something that has not been made public before. When Maretzek came to me for the use of the Academy of Music it was with a most spiteful air. Although I did not intend to let him have the house, I said, to test him: "You say you have a judgment of $50,000 against Patti; you say you intend to seize her husband unless the debt is cancelled. Now, you promise to let Patti alone and I will sign the contract for the lease of the place to you." But he would not do so, as I knew. He then in order to run me off the track announced that his season of opera would begin on Oct. 6, which was two weeks earlier than he had advertised. This was a week after I began. He announced a season of three weeks, but was obliged to give up at the end of two." Mr. Strakosch says that the statement that he had got through the panic by paying only half salaries is wholly false, he paid none of his artists a cent less than he had stipulated to do in his contract. In the case of Nilsson he was accommodated in this way. Instead of receiving £200 per night, which had been agreed upon, she began an arrangement on the twenty-second night of the season which is to extend to the end of it, by which she had £110 per night and one-half of $5,000 in the nightly receipts beyond her salary, so that if the receipts are nothing she has £110, while if they are large she reaps the harvest. She will lose nothing by this arrangement, and, in all probability, will get more than her first contract. Last week she received $4,500, having $2,150 from her Saturday matinée. The difference between Mr. Maretzek and himself in the panic was that he ran his opera on a capital, while Maretzek had none. In reply to Maretzek's remarks that Patti had made the Strakosches while they believed the benefit had been the other way, Mr. Strakosch said that the fact stood out to the light that he and his brother Maurice had had great success in their contract with Adelina Patti. It was clear that she had made a decided furore while singing under their management; as for the fame that was another matter. Did Barnum make Jenny Lind or did Jenny Lind make Barnum? The truth is, the manager becomes in a measure unknown to the public. That body looks not to see whether this or that man is the manager of a company, but whether there is a good artist presented by the manager, whoever he may be. If the manager has a meritorious artist, who draws good houses, he becomes successful, while it is equally plain that the artist may become known for what she is only through a proper method on the part of the manager of introducing her to the people. Miss Cary, for instance, has taken wonderfully well with the American people, but before she went abroad she had no great reputation. It is only since she has been with us that the public has recognized her superior qualities. I see that Mr. Maretzek calls my brother "a third-rate pianist." I will say as an answer that I don't think Mr. Maretzek's musical knowledge is sufficient to allow of his giving a proper judgment in such a matter when my brother was known as a pianist. He was considered first-class by the best judges, and he played in Russia, France, Italy Spain, and other countries. But he has not appeared as a pianist for fifteen years. He is, I claim, an excellent instructor, and to prove that I am not alone in my opinion, I may state that he was granted the privilege of conducting the Royal Italian opera in Paris, which has seldom, if ever before, been accorded to any but Frenchmen. Mr. Maretzek was nothing but a chorus conductor before he came to America. With regard to Maretzek's statement that any attempt of the Strakosches to reduce the demands of first-class artists, would be to attempt to remedy evils which they had inaugurated, Mr. Strakosch says: "So far we have found our system to pay. When we think that some other will pay better, we will introduce that. As we made the present system we have a right to break it. Mr. Maretzek made none, and therefore has none to unmake."

THE SIAMESE TWINS.

THE AUTOPSY POSTPONED—DR. PANCOAST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—The meeting at the College of Physicians to make the arrangements for the forthcoming autopsy of the bodies of the Siamese twins was held at 8 o'clock this evening. Dr. Pancoast, Dr. Allen, and Dr. Andrews, who went to Mount Airy, were, of course, present, and detailed the whole course of the action in the premises. Some arrangements were decided upon, though they must not be considered final, as another meeting of the committees will most probably be held before the autopsy is begun. So far, the determination is to perform the autopsy in the theatre of the College of Physicians, but it is to be hoped that this decision may yet be reversed, as the theatre of the Jefferson College is much larger and more convenient. At the College of Physicians the spectators of the autopsy will be very limited in number, and a large number of physicians will be grievously disappointed at being shut out.

The doctors seem to have one great point to decide in the autopsy. It is pretty generally admitted that the bodies of Chang and Eng are united by a sort of mutual continuation of the breast bone. The great speculation is as to the unity of the peritoneum or membrane covering the great bowel. If that unity exists the separation of the twins by the knife would have resulted in death; otherwise it is thought that they might have been released from the bondage which held them together. An eminent physician of this city, however, tells me that some seven or eight years ago he manipulated the ligament connecting the twins, and that it was as soft as a child's arm. Since then the ligament is said to have hardened, and there is reason to think that ossification may have ensued. Those who have seen the bodies, nevertheless, do not notice this greater density. Happily, the embalming process at Mount Airy was carried out just in time to prevent it being too late, and all these matters will soon be determined by the knife. The re-embalming process may, after all, not be carried out, Dr. Andrews, who made the injection of the embalming ingredients, being of the opinion that all was done that could be done in that way. Still that point is undetermined. So far as I can gather from the proceedings of the meeting to-night the autopsy may possibly begin on Wednesday, but it is just as likely to be still further delayed. No definite arrangements were made about some important details, and I think another meeting will and must be held before all is settled. One thing is certain: nothing will be given to the world before the report of Dr. Pancoast and his associates is published. Every possible precaution will be taken to prevent the attendance of reporters, and consequent premature revelations. Any statements as to the present appearance of the bodies, and an inspection of them since their arrival here, are absolutely false, as the tin case containing them is soldered down, and in the same condition as when it left Mount Airy.

There is one very important phase of this matter of the autopsy of the Siamese twins, viz., the professional attainments of the gentleman who will be the most prominent of the conductors of it, Dr. Pancoast. Though, from what I learn, I judge that he shrinks from notoriety, I trust he will forgive me for stealing a march on him and saying something about him to the medical world and the general public, without having previously asked his permission. I heard, quite by accident, this afternoon that at 4 o'clock he would deliver a professional lecture on "The Structure of the Brain," to an audience composed of graduates, matriculates, and advanced students of Jefferson College. Assuming, as far as I could, a learned and medical aspect, I walked boldly into the theatre of the college a few moments after the doctor had commenced his lecture. As there must have been the best part of 500 persons occupying the seats in the auditorium, I had not much difficulty in escaping the vigilant inspection of the janitor. As an ordinary layman I must confess that I was much struck with the Doctor's power of conveying his meaning to his auditors, and the ease with which he handled the very intricate and elaborate models and natural and recently-dissected specimens with which he illustrated his lecture. As a public demonstrator of anatomy, Dr. Pancoast has some invaluable qualities apart from his intrinsic abilities. He is a man of considerable perseverance, tall and powerfully built, of very intelligent and pleasing features, and, what is more important, he has a strong and clear voice and a convincing and energetic demeanor. He is evidently a man of great nervous energy. His delivery is remarkably rapid. But rapid as it is, and layman, as concerns medical matters, as I am, I did not miss a single expresion or intonation. When the lecture was over I was astonished to find that it had occupied just one hour in delivery. What those most interested in the lecture may have thought of it, of course I have no means of knowing. Personally, I was much struck with his analytic description of the marvelously harmonious continuity of the spinal chord through the medulla oblongata, and the fibrous communications of the brain with the cerebrum and cerebellum; also his definition and illustration of what he termed "the secretion of thought," and communication of the nerves to the brain, and the consequent physical commands issued from the brain. As an elecutionist, without being a born orator, Dr. Pancoast is very able. As a demonstrator he is quick, apt, and very pleasing, choosing his expressions well, and using just so much gesticulation as to give animation. He convinced me that, while there must be a great number of eminent physicians in this country who are as well able as he is to handle scientifically the great task he has undertaken, and there may even be some who might surpass him, still the medical profession of the world may rest perfectly satisfied that they will have laid before them by him a masterly exposition of the autopsy of the famous Siamese Twins. For the benefit of the general public, those who, so numerous as a class, are always desirous of knowing all about the man of the hour, I append a short biographical sketch of Dr. Pancoast, kindly furnished to me by an eminent physician of this city, who appears to be well-informed as to his origin and career. I must again ask Dr. Pancoast's pardon for taking the liberty of sketching him to the world without permission. The exigencies of the public desire for information must be my all-availing apology.

Dr. William H. Pancoast was born in Philadelphia in 1835, and is the son of Dr. Joseph Pancoast, the very eminent Professor of General Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy in the Jefferson College of Philadelphia. The son of so famous a surgeon, his ambition from boyhood naturally leaned in that direction, and he seems to have regarded his studies and graduation at Haverford College, in Delaware County, Penn., as a great preliminary to his studies in medicine and surgery. At least his friends credit him with that early ambition. He graduated at Haverford in 1853, and at once was enrolled as a student at Jefferson College, from which he graduated, as I find from the catalogue of college graduates, in 1856. During the next three years my informant's memory is a little treacherous as to his career, but I think there is no doubt that he spent all that time in studying in the hospitals of Paris, London, and Vienna. Dr. Pancoast himself must correct me if I am wrong. In 1859 he returned from Europe and immediately commenced to practice in Philadelphia, soon making for himself a local reputation and a name. He has always made a great specialty of anatomy and surgery, and in his various writings has given some important facts to the medical world especially, and that wonderfully, in connection with his present labors as to the well-known "Carolina twins." He has established for himself thus early in life the reputation of being a most skillful operator, and occupies many eminent public positions in his profession. Since 1862 he has been Demonstrator of Anatomy at Jefferson College, visiting surgeon to the Philadelphia Hospital since [illegible], and is consulting surgeon of the Charity Hospital. In 1867 and 1868, during his father's absence in Europe, he was appointed Adjunct Professor of Anatomy at Jefferson College. During the war he did exellent service as an army hospital surgeon in Philadelphia. He is a member of all the Philadelphia medical societies, and in 1871 was President of the Philadelphia County Medical Society. Such is a brief sketch of the man to whom the world is just now chiefly looking for an intelligent account of the mysterious fleshy bond uniting the Siamese twins.

DESPERATE ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE BY A DEFAULTING OFFICIAL.

THE CLERK OF THE RICHMOND BOARD OF WORKS CONVICTED OF FORGERY—HE ATTEMPTS HIS LIFE WHEN ARRESTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 9.—Three days ago Gov. Kemper convened the Board of Public Works, and charged the Clerk of the board, William D. Coleman, with being an habitual drunkard, a constant habitué of gambling dens, where he lost large sums of money, and with having purloined a large amount of State bonds from the sinking fund, upon which bonds he raised money to carry on his dissipation. Coleman, who was Clerk of the fund as well as of the board, admitted that he had been a drunkard and gambler, but that he had reformed, and denied the charge as to the bonds. At the instance of the Governor, an investigation was at once begun and was only concluded late this afternoon. The most overwhelming proofs of Coleman's guilt were discovered. Not only were the charges of the Governor sustained, but it was found that Coleman had altered a credit to the sinking fund of $18,000 to $8,000 by erasing the figure one and substituting the dollar sign, evidently intending to appropriate ten thousand to his own use. The investigation disclosed that he had only taken and hypothecated about $5,000 of the bonds. The evidence was so complete that Coleman at once made a full confession, and intimated that he intended to commit suicide. The First and Second Auditors and the State Treasurer at once sought the Police Justice of the city and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Coleman, charging him with forgery, &c. This warrant was put in the hands of Detective Pat Woods, who, a little past 8 o'clock to-night, went to the Imboden House, where Coleman boarded, to arrest him. When he knocked at the door of the room Coleman opened it, having a tumbler in his hand from which he had evidently just drank something. Woods told him that as he knew that he was sick he would not take him off, but would stay in the room with him until to-morrow. Coleman thanked him, and, setting the tumbler on a table, took up an open penknife which was lying there. Approaching the bed he threw himself upon it, face downward on the pillow, and at the same time plunged the blade of the knife into the left side of his neck near the jugular vein, which he doubtless sought to cut. Woods at once saw the blood gush out on the pillow, and took the knife away from the desperate man, and sent for a physician. It was found that the wound was not dangerous, but an eight-ounce vial, empty, labeled "chloroform," was discovered in the room, and it was learned that J. Blair, druggist, had sold Coleman eight ounces of chloroform to-day. There is no question that he had just swallowed this when Detective Woods knocked at his door. Coleman lies in a very critical condition, and may die before morning. He is a young man, about thirty-five years of age, and of considerable ability. He was formerly an editor of the Richmond *Inquirer*, and has been Clerk of the Board of Public Works and Sinking Fund for several years, enjoying the respect and confidence of all who knew him.

PITTSBURG.

NOMINATIONS FOR MAYOR—EMBARRASSING COMPLICATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 9.—City political affairs have never before presented such a knotty snarl as now. The nominating conventions met today, and were fully attended. The primary elections on Saturday were hotly contested, and much bitter feeling engendered among the friends of the three aspirants for the Mayoralty—McCarthy, Gross, and Kirk. The convention was composed of forty-six delegates. The first-named candidate had a majority of one vote over the other two, and, secured the organization in his favor. Displeased at this, twenty-one delegates bolted. Those who remained, then nominated Wm. C. McCarthy. The bolters met this afternoon, and, after an exciting time, nominated Gross. Against this, the Kirk men protested, threatening another bolt. The nomination was reconsidered, and Kirk declared the nominee. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the majority body, declaring this the genuine Republican Convention, and calling upon the party to rally to the support of the ticket. For City Treasurer, C. L. Magee, the present incumbent, was nominated, and for Controller, R. M. Snodgrass, both without opposition.

The press of the city is divided on the question of the ticket. The *Commercial*, *Gazette*, and *Chronicle* will support McCarthy. The *Dispatch*, *Leader*, and *Telegraph* advocate Kirk's election. Meanwhile the Democrats are rejoicing over the split in the Republican ranks, and hope, not without reason, to elect Guthrie to the Mayoralty. It is likely the affair will lead to the washing of considerable dirty linen in public, as new revelations are promised in connection with the water-bond swindle, implicating prominent officials.

FINANCIAL IRREGULARITIES — A RUMORED MISAPPROPRIATION OF CITY FUNDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 9.—Sooner than was anticipated the rancor engendered by our local political fight has been the means of reopening the water bond uncleanness, and already allegations connect the names of men hitherto in high standing with at least temporary misappropriation of city funds. Statements are privately whispered to-night that there will be a reopening of the tedious investigation, and if the facts are as alleged there is much need for a thorough overhauling of the whole affair. It is stated that $75,000 worth of water bonds, with the stubs, were cut from the back of the bond book and forwarded to Philadelphia, where they were hypothecated and the proceeds—$65,000—employed in floating the Lawrence Savings Bank through the late financial revulsion. This institution suspended during the early days of the panic, and, it is averred, only opened its doors after the receipt of the money derived from the sale of the water bonds mentioned. When the revelations were made concerning the Nation Bank and its transactions in the city papers, the men engaged in this $75,000 operation became frightened and sought to avoid the consequences of an exposé of their illegal financeering. The bonds sent to Philadelphia were obtained and returned in a stealthy manner to the city, where, it is charged, they were canceled in the presence of the present Controller and the money covered into the Treasury. Mr. McGowan, who was Controller at the time, but resigned in consequence of the bond troubles, admitted in his evidence before the Finance Committee that certain bonds had passed out of his hands, but "thanked God they were now in his safe again." These, it is now said, are the securities used for the benefit of the bank. The names mentioned in connection with this transaction include a prominent national bank official, two leading business men, and a candidate for a city office. All the facts in the matter will be made public during the present week. It is to be hoped that the last shred of mystery surrounding our mismanaged water finances will be torn aside and the guilty men shown up in their true light.

THE WRECK OF THE QUEEN OF THE SOUTH.

NORFOLK, Va., Feb. 9.—Capt. Crellin, who has arrived here from the wreck of the Queen of the South, ashore at Watchapreague Inlet, reports that the vessel is going to pieces, and a large part of her cargo of cotton is washing ashore.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REPORTS CONCERNING THE CABINET—MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. DISRAELI.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Press Association, an organization having its head-quarters in this city, and engaged in the collection and distribution of telegraphic news in Great Britain, has issued a dispatch stating that Mr. Gladstone is at variance with his colleagues in the Government on the question of its resignation. The Premier, it is said, wishes the Ministry to resign immediately, while the others desire to wait until the new Parliament assembles. It is also stated in the same dispatch that Mr. Disraeli has already arranged his Ministry.

The *Times* this morning advises the Government to resign during the time intervening between the conclusion of the elections and the assembling of Parliament.

Mr. Disraeli will address his constituents at Buckingham on Wednesday next.

It is probable that Right Hon. Edward Cardwell, Secretary of State for War, will be raised to the peerage.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS ALREADY HELD.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—So far in the Parliamentary elections 509 members have been chosen. Of this number 267 are Conservatives and 242 Liberals and Home Rulers.

One Home Ruler has been returned from the City of Cork, and two from the County of Kilkenny.

SPAIN.

RESIGNATION OF REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD —THE CARTAGENA REFUGEES.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The diplomatic representatives of Spain at Brussels, Berlin, and Lisbon have resigned.

The Intransigente refugees from Cartagena, who have not been convicted of crime, were released yesterday by the French authorities of Oran. Contreras and Ferrez refused to accept their discharges. Contreras is writing an account of the siege of Cartagena, which will soon be published.

FRANCE.

A CONSERVATIVE ELECTED IN PAS-DE-CALAIS.

PARIS, Feb. 9.—An election for member of the Assembly was held in the Department of Pas-de-Calais to-day, and resulted in the choice of a Conservative.

GERMANY.

DEATH OF STRAUSS, THE THEOLOGIAN.

BERLIN, Feb. 9.—David Friedrich Strauss, the eminent German theologian, is dead.

A NEW OCEAN CABLE.

FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO THE AZORES AND HALIFAX.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The organization of a new company to lay a light cable from the coast of Great Britain to Halifax via the Azores Islands, is announced. The capital is £380,000, and the prospectus, which was opened on Saturday, says it is the intention of the company to convey messages over its cable at the rate of one shilling per word.

CUBA.

DUTIES IN GOLD—APPLICATIONS FOR AMERICAN PASSPORTS REFUSED—SLAVES FOR MILITARY SERVICE.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—The Intendente has published the draft of a law requiring that one-fourth of all Customs duties be paid in gold after April 1.

Consul General Hall has refused several applications for American passports made by parties not entitled to them.

The Captain General, in one of his recent proclamations, calls upon the proprietors for one slave in every hundred, instead of one in every thousand, for military service.

The *Gaceta* will publish a decree revoking the export duty on gold, nothing having been collected from that source, and the tax only operating as an incentive to fraud.

WEST INDIES.

THE CAPTAIN GENERAL OF PORTO RICO—BAEZ'S BROTHERS IMPRISONED IN HAYTI —FRENCH DECORATIONS FOR HAYTIANS.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Advices from St. Thomas to the 4th inst. report that Gen. Rivera, late Captain General of Porto Rico, has sailed for Spain, and Gen. Sanz, his successor, has entered upon the duties of his office.

The schooner Wanata, from New-York, for Rio Janeiro, had arrived in the harbor of St Thomas, disabled and leaking.

It is reported that three brothers of Ex-President Baez have been imprisoned in Hayti.

Luis Durocher is the name of the candidate who ran against Gonzales in the late election in San Domingo.

President MacMahon has sent the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor to President Nissago-Saget, and the decoration of Chevalier of the Legion to Gen. Torquet.

VENEZUELA.

PRESIDENT BLANCO INVITING IMMIGRATION.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Venezuelan journals of the 22d ult. contain a proclamation of President Blanco inviting immigration, offering facilities and assistance to immigrants, and ordering agencies to be established abroad for their information.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Stewart's woolen factory, at Mechanicsburg, Ohio, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night, causing a loss of from $15,000 to $18,000; insured for $12,000.

Martin & Moore's extensive tannery, at Swanton, Vt., on the Missisquoi River, was burned Sunday morning. The loss is $25,000; insurance $8,000. At the time of the fire the thermometer indicated 10° below zero.

A wooden block on the west side of Ogdensburg, N. Y., was burned to the ground on Saturday night. The sufferers are John Steed, Commercial Hotel; Moses Boyer, variety store; Carlos Labell, grocer; George King, milliner, and A. A. Valley, dry goods and grocery. The loss amounts to about $20,000.

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER ENTERING THE REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Feb. 9.—Rev. Edward D. Neill, President of Macallister College in this city, and a Presbyterian minister, has applied to his Presbytery to be transferred to the new reformed Episcopal Church. A long correspondence with Bishop Cummins on the subject is published.

THE PHILADELPHIA ELECTIONS.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Feb. 9.—At a meeting of the Democratic Convention to-night Thomas May Pierce was nominated for Receiver of Taxes, vice Charles S. Gray, resigned. The nomination is considered a good one.

COCK-FIGHTERS CAPTURED.

Last night, Superintendent Hartfield, of Mr. Bergh's society, Roundsman Byrnes, and a posse of the society's officers and policemen made a raid on a den kept by Mulholland, No. 129 Mott street, where a cock-fight was in progress. Forty roughs were captured, together with all the implements of the sport.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—Feb. 9.

SENATE.

Mr. SARGENT, of California, presented the credentials of John S. Hager, elected Senator from California, to fill the unexpired term of Eugene Casserly, and Mr. Hager was sworn in.

THE DISTRICT INVESTIGATION.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, said on Friday last he entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the House resolution, ordering an investigation into the management of the affairs of the Government of the District of Columbia, was passed. While he still thought the Senate should not participate in that investigation, as the conduct of the District officials might come before the Senate in another form, yet to prevent delay he would withdraw the motion to reconsider.

No objection being made, the motion was withdrawn.

CHINESE EDUCATION.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a petition praying that the unexpended balance of the Chinese indemnity fund be appropriated for the education of the Chinese in the Pacific States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE COMMITTEE ON TERRITORIES.

Mr. MCCREERY, of Kentucky, at his own request, was excused from further service on the Committee on Territories, and Senator Hager, of California, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

THE AMERICAN FORK RAILROAD.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, from the Committee on Railroads, reported, with amendments, the bill granting to the American Fork Railway Company the right of way for a railroad and telegraph line from the Utah Southern Railroad, via American Fork Cañon and Sultana Smelting Works, into the Little Cottonwood Cañon. The amendments provide that this grant shall not exclude the passage through the same cañons of any other railroad that may hereafter be chartered, and also that said road shall be subject to such regulations as Congress shall propose, and to restricted charges for Government transportation.

Mr. HITCHCOCK introduced a bill relating to the treaty concluded with the Sioux Indians, April 29, 1868, which proposes that so much of said treaty as might be construed to allow said Sioux Indians to reside in or roam over portions of the State of Nebraska, or as might exclude white men from traveling or settling on any portion of said State, shall be declared abrogated and void.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS—BANK RESERVE.

Mr. BOUTWELL, of Massachusetts, introduced the following bill, amendatory of the National Currency act, which was referred to the Finance Committee:

Be it enacted, &c., That it shall not be lawful for any banking association organized under the said act or under any act amendatory thereof to pay interest on deposits to banks, banking companies, or banking associations; nor shall any such banking association receive interest upon money deposited, with any bank, person, party, or corporation; and any banking association guilty of a violation of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty equal to four times the amount of interest so paid or received, to be recovered in any court of competent jurisdiction; and it shall be the duty of the Controller of the Currency to cause proceedings to be instituted for the recovery of the penalties aforesaid, and for the benefit of the United States.

SEC. 2. That not more than one-fourth part of the amount of lawful money of the United States that any such association may be required to have on hand as is provided in such acts shall consist of balances due to such associations, as is available for the redemption of its circulating notes from banking associations approved by the Controller of the Currency.

THE EAST TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY.

A bill for the relief of the East Tennessee University, appropriating $18,000 to compensate that institution for property belonging to it occupied and destroyed by the Federal troops during the late war, was taken up.

Mr. WADLEIGH, of New-Hampshire, said the property was taken possession of by the Federal troops not as a military necessity, but as a matter of convenience, and he thought the claim a just one.

The bill was passed; yeas 40, nays 20.

STAMP DUTIES IN THE SOUTH.

Mr. GORDON, of Georgia, introduced a bill to amend the Internal Revenue laws. It provides that all provisions of law heretofore existing in relation to the imposition of stamps upon written instruments, and all penalties imposed by law for the omission or failure to stamp such instruments, as bear date prior to the establishment of Revenue Districts in the States engaged in the rebellion, be repealed. It further provides that the time allowed for stamping deeds, mortgages, and other papers, which bear date since the establishment of said Revenue Districts, be extended to the — day of 187–. Any Judge or Justice of the Peace in said insurrectionary States may attach the stamps, as heretofore required, upon said documents, and the Commissioner of Internal Revenal is authorized to furnish stamps for such purpose to the order of the President or Cashier of any national bank, upon a certificate of deposit in such bank. The bill is prefaced by a preamble declaring that in the late insurrectionary States during the war it was impossible to procure the revenue stamps required by law to be attached to deeds, mortgages and other papers intended to be recorded. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

STATUE OF GEORGE CLINTON.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States inclosing a communication from the Governor of the State of New-York, formally presenting the bronze statue of Geo. Clinton for the old Hall of the House of Representatives at the Capitol.

BANKRUPTCY.

The morning hour having expired, the Senate resumed the consideration of the Bankruptcy bill, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Thurman, to abolish the office of Register in Bankruptcy, and authorizing the District Court to dispose of all suits in bankruptcy and to appoint Master Commissioners, when necessary, to perform the duties of Registers.

Mr. THURMAN, in advocating the adoption of the amendment, said its effect would be to greatly reduce the cost in bankruptcy cases.

After some debate the amendment was rejected.

Mr. THURMAN offered an amendment authorizing Notaries Public to take depositions in bankruptcy cases.

Mr. EDMUNDS said the committee had no objection to the amendment, and it was adopted.

Mr. MERRIMON, of North Carolina, offered an amendment giving assignees the authority to bring suit to recover debts in State courts for all sums under $500. He said the law as at present required all suits to be brought in the Federal courts, and little cases of fifty or a hundred dollars, brought several hundred miles to the Federal Court, were frequently all expended for costs.

Mr. EDMUNDS said in some States it was cheaper to sue in the Federal courts than in State courts. The amendment made it compulsory to institute suits for all sums under five hundred dollars in State courts. The matter should be left in the control of the Federal Judge having the case in charge, who could order that all suits under a given sum could be brought in the State courts.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, of New-Jersey, moved to amend the amendment by inserting the words "unless the court having charge of the estate shall order to the contrary," which was accepted by Mr. Merrimon, and the amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. MERRIMON offered an amendment giving to courts of record of the several States having superior jurisdiction and jury trials, power to administer the Bankruptcy law, the same as United States courts, provided the parties should have the same right of appeal for the removal of causes to the highest court of review, as may be allowed by State laws.

Mr. EDMUNDS opposed the amendment, and said Congress had no power to compel State Courts to take such cases, and if the matter be left to the discretion of such courts there would be no uniform rule, which must exist. He did not think that Congress had power to confer any jurisdiction on State courts.

Mr. MERRIMON said State courts could be clothed with jurisdiction by Congress in certain cases. It might be that one State court would put one construction on a statute and another put a different construction, but the same could be said of district courts, and hence the objection that there would be no uniformity in administering bankruptcy law failed, as district courts disagreed, as well as State courts.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Iowa, said, to impose upon all State courts the duty of carrying out Federal law would be in violation of the rights of States. Suppose there should be a violation of law or fraud by State Courts in administering law, where was there power in the Federal Government to punish them? Pending the discussion on Mr. Merrimon's amendment, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Cameron, by a vote of 25 yeas to 24 nays, went into executive session at 3:50 P. M., and at 4:30 P. M. the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Under the call of States bills were introduced and referred, including the following: To reduce the rate of letter postage to two cents; fixing the salaries of the Postmasters of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Baltimore, and San Francisco; to regulate the hours of service in the departments at Washington, and to reduce the number of clerks, and to repeal the internal revenue taxes on whisky and tobacco.

ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN CANAL.

Mr. WHITE, of Alabama, introduced a bill for the construction of the Atlantic and Great Western Canal "by the indorsement of bonds and the issue of currency notes to an amount not exceeding $7,000,000," and for the opening to navigation of the Tennessee and Coosa Rivers, in Alabama, and of the Ocmulgee River in Georgia. The bill embodies the idea of combining water improvements, and the expansion of the currency. It is to be followed by a general bill on the subject of internal improvements.

SOUTHERN TRANSCONTINENTAL RAILROAD.

Mr. VANCE, of North Carolina, introduced a bill to incorporate branches of the contemplated Southern transcontinental railroad, under the name and style of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia Extension Railway. It provides for the consolidation of the North Carolina, Wilmington, Charlotte, and Rutherford, North Carolina Western, and the Spartanburg and Union Railroads. The bonds of the company, bearing interest at six per cent., to be indorsed by the State of North Carolina and the Treasurer of the United States.

THE FINAL ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a concurrent resolution for a *sine die* adjournment on the 15th of May.

Mr. BECK remarked that that was an effort to have bills rushed through under a pressure for time.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, thought it was to give to the Senate the power of determining the question of adjournment.

Mr. COTTON, of Iowa, moved to refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. DAWES remarked that he presented the matter to the sense of the House.

Mr. BECK remarked that the object was to have new bills and appropriation bills held back till the last days, and then crowded through.

Mr. DAWES said he had simply followed the practice in past sessions in suggesting an early day for adjournment, in order to dispatch business. Otherwise the middle of July or middle of August would arrive before the adjournment. He did not suppose that Congress would adjourn on the 15th of May, exactly, but the adoption of the resolution would contribute to the dispatch of business.

Mr. BECK believed that the effect would be to crowd all the legislation of Congress into the last ten days, and to have it virtually in the hands of conference committees, by which all vicious legislation was effected. He would vote to sit every night and every day, including Saturdays, and stop all debate except on business. But, until Congress had done more work than it has yet done, he objected to fixing the day for adjournment.

Mr. KELLEY, of Pennsylvania, expressed the belief that the adoption of the resolution would be evil and evil only. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. HALE, of Maine, moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution.

The motion was not seconded, the vote being 90 to 100.

Mr. G. F. HOAR, of Massachusetts, moved to suspend the rules and refer the resolution to the Committee on Ways and Means, which was rejected—103 to 60—not the requisite two-thirds voting in the affirmative.

The House refused to lay the resolution on the table by 113 to 128, and then the resolution was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. COBURN, of Indiana, offered a resolution declaring it to be the sense of the House that Congress should not adjourn until measures are enacted providing for a reform in the present system of the currency; also on the subject of transportation and for a more economical administration of the Government.

The rules were suspended and the resolution adopted without the yeas and nays.

THE BUFFALO RIVER.

Mr. BASS, of New-York, moved to suspend the rules and pass the bill appropriating $20,000 to dredge and protect the navigable channel at the mouth of the Buffalo River against the sand-bar formed by the gale of last December. After debate the motion was agreed to and the bill passed.

THE THIRD DISTRICT OF ARKANSAS.

The majority and minority reports in the contested election case from the Third Congressional District of Arkansas were presented and ordered to be printed. The majority report gives the seat to W. W. Wilshire on his *prima facie* right. The minority report directs the Committee on Elections to report on the merits of the case.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Mr. SMITH, of Ohio, moved to suspend the rules and adopt a resolution declaring it to be within the constitutional power of Congress by law so to regulate commerce among the States as to protect that portion of internal commerce which is among the several States from all unjust or oppressive tolls, taxes, obstructions, or other burdens, whether imposed by railroad companies or by combinations thereof, or by other common carriers, and that the present condition and magnitude of the commerce among the States demands the prompt and wise exercise of those powers and duties. Carried—yeas 170, nays 64.

The House then, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

MR. HAWLEY AND THE TARIFF.

Mr. HAWLEY, of Connecticut, says that the interpretation given to his remarks in the House last Saturday, that New-England was ready to abandon protective tariffs, was not correct. In reply to the constant intimations that New-England desired to protect monopolists, his argument was, that were all protection removed, New-England would be injured, but not ruined; that protection is more needed for the new regions of the West and South than for New-England, where many manufactures have got a firm foothold; and that, aside from the question of protection, an English free-trade tariff is unequal and unjust taxation.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company has issued a statement of the condition of the line. The account shows the net receipts of the road for the six months ending 1st December, 1873, after deducting operating and interest accounts, to be $763,058 86, the interest for six months on the seven per cent. bonds having been charged to construction account; after deducting the balances against the branch roads, amounting to $174,135 93, the net result is $588,922 93, which, added to the balance of old account, $724,965 91, gives as the balance of income account, $1,313,888 84, the whole of which has been expended upon the permanent improvements of the road.

The bonded debt now amounts to:

First mortgage loan, due in 1882	$556,000
First mortgage loan, sinking fund, due in 1882	2,179,000
Seven per cent. consolidated loan, due in 1902	7,000,000
Total	$9,735,000

The sum invested in the sinking fund amounts to $1,665,400, which, deducted from the sinking fund bonds outstanding, leaves $513,600, showing the net bonded debt upon the main line to be $8,269,600.

The capital stock amounts to	$18,738,204 00
The floating debt amounts to	1,341,363 15
Construction account now amounts to	26,316,100 53

THE SPRAGUE TRIAL AGAIN POSTPONED

The trial of Ex-City Treasurer Sprague, of Brooklyn, indicted on a charge of embezzling the city funds, was again postponed yesterday morning on the following affidavit submitted by Sprague's physician:

I, Marvin S. Buttles, of No. 11 St. Marks place, do certify that Cortlandt A. Sprague is still sick and confined to his bed with the same disease to which I heretofore certified, and that he will not be able to go out or attend to any business for at least six weeks, as he is in a worse condition than he was two weeks ago.

In my opinion, any excitement or exposure at this time would greatly aggravate his complaint and endanger his life. It is physically impossible for him to attend at court and undergo a trial at this time, and he will not be able so to do as long as the cold weather lasts.

M. S. BUTTLES, M. D.

Sworn to before P. J. HANBURY, Notary Public.

Ex-Judge Moore, who appeared for the defendant, said they preferred to take the chances of Mr. Sprague's recovery, and asked that a day be set for the trial. It was agreed between counsel, without the intervention of the court, that the trial be set down for the first Monday in March.

MUNICIPAL TOPICS.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

A REMARKABLE COMMUNICATION FROM MAYOR HAVEMEYER—THE $22,901 75 PAID TO TAMMANY HALL—MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS.

Mayor Havemeyer occupied all his office hours yesterday in preparing a verbose document to be submitted to the Board of Supervisors—a document denouncing all his opponents in the comprehensive term of "local banditti." The board met at 3:30 o'clock, Mr. Vance in the chair. Some routine business was transacted before the epistolary gem was presented. A communication was received from Capt. D. Wiley, commanding the Washington Greys, denying that their armory has been hired for amusements, balls, and suppers. It was ordered on file.

The Corporation Counsel sent in a communication stating that it is the duty of the County to provide offices and supplies for the Register, but only offices and not supplies for the Coroners. The opinion was filed. Peremptory mandamuses were received from the Court of Common Pleas and Supreme Court, commanding the board to audit the claim of Henry Harrenburg, amounting to $430, for services as armorer, and also the claim of Daniel Garrison for $5,000, being one year's rent of the armory on Broadway, Seventh-avenue, and Forty-seventh street.

Supervisor Cooper said that a committee of the board had passed upon the claim of Mr. Garrison, and if it had been paid when approved $1,000 in interest and costs would have been saved to the City.

Supervisor Monheimer—I am ready to receive any mandamuses that may come, but I am not prepared to pay this bill.

Supervisor Cooper—We must obey this peremptory mandamus. If not, we can all be locked up. [Laughter.] We have no alternative.

Supervisor Morris—Does the mandamus allow us to vote "No" on the question?

Supervisor Cooper—No, it does not.

Supervisor McCafferty—I have an important objection to offer to this claim. The land on which the armory stood was condemned by the Broadway Widening Commissioners, and, as I understand it, rent is charged for the period after the land was condemned.

No action was taken on this objection, and on motion of Mr. Cooper the paper was referred to the Committee on Armories and Drill-rooms, who subsequently reported in favor of paying the claim. The report was then laid over.

A communication was received from the *Tribune* Association, requesting the board to return all their bills for advertising for the Police Commissioners, the Controller having placed funds at the disposal of the latter to enable them to pay claims. A motion in accordance with the request was adopted.

The Mayor's communication here arrived. While it was being read some of the passages provoked laughter. The following is a copy of the document:

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The recent characteristic message of his Excellency, Gov. Dix, to the Legislature shows that two-thirds of certain sinking funds of the State have been diverted from their purposes and paid out for current and extraordinary expenditures of the State upon one pretext and another. Eleven million of dollars have thus been diverted from the funds made sacred by the Constitution to be supplied to the miscellaneous wants and jobs of our State Government, which either should have been supplied by the taxes of the year, when the expenses were incurred, or these outlays should not have been made. His Excellency suggests that the current taxes should, as they come in, be applied to supply these deficiencies, and an extra tax has been already called for these purposes.

You will doubtless remember that in my first and recent messages I drew attention to the great hardship to New-York City, arising from the unjust discrimination in the apportionment of the quota of the State taxes which this City is called upon to pay, and that overburdened tax-payers place annually in the State Treasury within a fraction of one half of its whole annual fiscal revenue. It was but last year that legislation required this City to provide for its proportion of a State deficiency of $7,000,000, that proportion amounting to over $3,500,000, which must be raised by tax on this City, or by the issue of its credit. If the bonds are issued to meet this misappropriation by officials of the State, I suppose the newspaper organs, and allies of the late "Ring" of this City, will teem with censures against a reform administration for increasing the City debt.

It seems to me that, however just the position of his Excellency may be, that the sinking fund should be replenished, and thus the strictest faith be kept with the creditors of the State, yet in view of the fact that the whole State debt is less than $25,000,000, the State is amply able to pay, with or without any sinking fund, and that if the unjust discrimination in assessments is persisted in by the Legislature and the State authorities against our City, that some steps should be taken by your honorable body and the members of the Legislature from this City to resist the passage of any law which may be introduced to cast a very much too large a proportion of the additional load caused by this State deficiency upon the shoulders of our City's tax-payers.

The abstractions which have taken place of the sinking fund have occurred during a series of years, and although the arguments of the Governor are conclusive that the sums thus diverted shall be replaced, yet taking into consideration the fact that taxation is at present of so grievous a character, it would be well to allow the replenishing of the State Treasury to be also made during a series of years, so that we shall be enabled to perform our duty in that particular without actual suffering from over-taxation. A law was passed at the session of 1873 to authorize the issue of bonds payable in installments of from one to ten years to provide for this abstraction, so far as it was then known. These bonds have not yet been issued.

An additional reason, and a paramount one, why the State sinking funds should not again be rapidly replenished is, that the too-well-filled coffers of the State Treasury offer a tempting bait for the schemes and plans of politicians, and may induce fresh raids upon the public Treasury in the interest of the horde of schemers and thieves with which almost every legislative body of the present day is surrounded, leading to a result which may require some future Governor to send a message to the Legislature deploring again the perversion of public trust funds from the purposes for which they are sacredly pledged.

This deficiency in the sinking fund of over $11,000,000 might be provided for with far less difficulty by a State loan. The good faith of the State in protecting the sinking fund would thus be maintained. The whole matter of taxation, or loan of the City credit for this purpose should be postponed and a State loan created to meet it, and whatever measures are necessary for the creation of the loan should be entered upon at once, and whenever any counties have already advanced their portion of these deficiencies they should be reimbursed out of this loan.

It was proposed by the Controller of the City last year, in a bill prepared for that purpose, to adopt this method. The funds that are deficient were State funds, and they should be made good by the credit of the State at large, and not by the imposition upon this City now, when we are struggling to settle up the gigantic robberies of our late City rulers, of new burdens, made up of the misappropriations of State officials.

The Governor well says in his recent message that he found on inquiry that nearly two-thirds of the amount of the sinking funds "existed only on paper, and that the moneys belonging to them had been consumed in defraying the current expenses of the Government in direct violation of the constitutional requirements and of the plighted faith of the State."

To bring this matter home to us, what would be said of the custodians of the sinking fund of this City if they were to take its moneys and pay them out for current expenses or in any of the various jobs that are afoot in this City? Among honest men in this community this would be deemed an offense of a high character, and a violation of all faith and honor.

When we interpret the Governor's emphatic language what does it mean but this, that dishonest and unscrupulous politicians in the Legislature, to carry out their purposes of plunder, passed a variety of bills to put money directly or indirectly in the pockets of themselves and friends, (the statute-books for the past five years are full of them,) and demanded of the State Controller and Treasurer that they should furnish the money to carry out these jobs.

It was the duty of these State fiscal officers to refuse to pay a dollar under these laws, except the money was in the Treasury legally applicable to such payment. It was a plain contempt of their duty to use any of the sinking fund moneys for purposes other than those to which they were plighted by the Constitution, and to resist the invasion of these funds by every possible means.

The language of the Constitution is so plain as to render any misapprehension impossible.

The use of these funds is, as the Governor says, "a direct violation of constitutional requirement, and the plighted faith of the State."

What would a Flagg have done under such circumstances? Would he have parleyed with jobbers and dexterous lawyers? Would he have sought for a subtle, dishonest legal subterfuge to justify a plain and direct violation of the constitutional requirement?

We all know that sooner than yield one iota to the clamor of the corrupt crew, inside and outside of the Legislature, he would have perished amid their anathemas and forever lived in the esteem of all honest men.

The general statement of these nefarious abstractions are before us. The people of this City will probably be called on to raise again some $5,000,000 to pay for them.

Under these circumstances, and before one dollar is raised for this purpose, it behooves us to inquire, through some agency that will neither conceal nor extenuate, into the detail of this great wrong. When did these abstractions commence? Under what financial officer or officers were they accomplished to the extent of $11,000,000, and what legal justification have they to offer for them? Let us know what the facts are. Let us know how much of the results of this State rapine is to be added to the already unsupportable burdens piled upon us by the plunder of our local banditti. When we have this information it will be time enough to determine whether we will raise moneys to put into the sinking funds of the State to invite fresh plunderers.

W. F. HAVEMEYER.

Before the Clerk had waded through half the document, Supervisor Monheimer moved that his labors be suspended, but his colleague, Peter Kehr, smilingly appealed to him to withdraw his motion. The work of rushing through the vituperative mass of adjectives was then resumed. At the close, Supervisor Van Schaick said his Honor's communication was simply a resolution with a stump speech in the stomach of it. He believed that Mr. Green and the Mayor drew it up.

Supervisor Gilon—I call the gentleman to order. Mr. Green's name is not in the document.

Supervisor Van Schaick—I thank you, Sir, for your rebuke. But let me say that I believe this document was got up to make capital against Gov. Dix.

Supervisor Cooper here moved that 500 copies of the communication be printed in pamphlet form.

Supervisor Van Schaick opposed the motion, and moved an amendment that it be referred to the Committee on Finance. While a vote was being taken on the latter,

Supervisor McCafferty said that, as he understood the document, it denounced all the legislators as corrupt. He was opposed to calling legislators and public officials thieves before evidence of the fact was produced, and would vote no.

The amendment referring the communication to the Committee on Finance was then carried, and the motion to print it was lost.

Supervisor Van Schaick called the attention of the board to a report that the bill of the Tammany Society for rent of their building, alleged to have been used as an armory for the Sixth Regiment, had been paid by the Controller. The claim, Mr. Van Schaick said, was for $22,901 75, and a warrant for that sum was drawn, and canceled. Another warrant was then drawn for $21,618 95, being a reduction of $1,282 95. He approved of the action of the Controller in curtailing the bill; but he desired to know how the reduction was made. He would, therefore, move that the Controller be requested to furnish information on the subject.

Supervisor Flanagan—I move that the Treasurer of the Tammany Society be requested to furnish the explanation called for.

President Vance—The Tammany Society not having any official status in connection with this board the motion cannot be entertained.

Supervisor Van Schaick—My object is to see how the reduction was made, after a warrant for the original amount had been drawn. As to the reduction, I believe the bill should have been reduced as many thousands as it has been hundreds of dollars. If, however, it has passed through the ponderous machinery of the Controller's Office, with its sharp examiners, and been audited at the amount originally claimed, why, then, was it reduced $1,200?

Mr. Van Schaick's motion was then put and lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Supervisors Billings, Cooper, Koch, McCafferty, Monheimer, Ottendorfer, Van Schaick—7.

Negative—Supervisors Falconer, Flanagan, Gilon, Kehr, Lysaght, Morris, Reilly, Vance—8.

A communication was received from Maurice Powers, Chief Clerk of the Marine Court, stating that the Judges of the court had made the following nominations of Clerks and attendants: Joseph O'Reilly, John T. Tully, John Reid, Alexander W. Davidson, F. A. McKenzie, Stephen T. Rice, Bernard C. Ryan, Francis Nugent, Thos. J. Miller, Francis Oakes, E. H. Holley, Chas. Gallaher, James Nevills, John Fagan, John Grigg, John Tanney, Wm. Bennett, and Wm. Gleason. Also, Farrell O'Dowd as stenographer, and L. Oberly as interpreter. The nominations were laid over.

Supervisor Ottendorfer offered a set of preambles and resolutions in favor of a final audit of all claims by the Finance Department, as recently advocated in THE TIMES. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this board a revision and reaudit in the Finance Department, before payment, of all claims and bills audited by the Supervisors is indispensably necessary, to insure against errors and to prevent frauds; that this reauditing constitutes one of the most valuable safeguards and checks, the removal of which would open again the doors of the Treasury to all sorts of corrupt attempts, relying for success on the impracticability of a sufficiently careful examination by the Board of Supervisors; and be it further

Resolved, That the Committee on County Officers be and is hereby instructed—if they should consider it advisable to exercise the power conferred upon them by a resolution adopted at the last meeting of this board, to employ counsel to appear for and defend the rights and powers of this board—to instruct the so-employed counsel to argue the question in regard to the finality of an audit of the Board of Supervisors, in accordance with the foregoing resolution.

Supervisor Reilly moved that the resolutions be adopted, and Supervisor Flanagan offered an amendment that it be laid on the table. The amendment was carried by a vote of 8 to 7.

A resolution, submitted by Supervisor Van Schaick, in favor of petitioning the Legislature to change or modify the law relating to the compensation of Coroners was referred to the Committee on County Offices.

A resolution requesting the Board of Apportionment to appropriate $16,000 for stationary and blank-books for the board for 1874 was approved.

Another resolution was adopted appropriating $1,250 to the Commissioners of Accounts for clerical assistance during the present quarter.

The report of the Committee on Annexation and the Equal Apportionment of the Debt of Westchester County, as previously published, was then called up, and laid over.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF ASSISTANT ALDERMEN.

The regular session of the Board of Assistant Aldermen was held yesterday, Assistant Alderman Thornell in the chair. A petition was received from residents of the Twelfth Ward requesting the board to authorize the lighting of the gas-lamps above Manhattanville, recently discontinued. It was referred to the Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Assistant Alderman Clancy moved that in case the Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to examine the pay-rolls of the various departments, with a view to reduce or equalize salaries, refuse to permit the committee appointed to act with them as a joint committee—that the latter be empowered to make the investigation, and that such facts as may be obtained be presented to any legislative committee that may be appointed to examine the workings of the different departments. The motion was adopted. A resolution of Assistant Alderman Healy requesting that measures be taken to prevent non-residents from holding positions under the City Government was referred to a committee.

Assistant Alderman Thornell submitted the following:

Whereas, Public opinion has been greatly exercised with regard to the erection of a structure on the block bounded by Fourth and Madison avenues, Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets, known as the Hippodrome respecting its liability to fire, thus endangering property in its vicinity, which is a thickly-settled portion of the City, and against the erection of which very earnest remonstrances have been made by numerous citizens; therefore be it

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to examine said structure and report to this board at its next meeting whether or not the same should be allowed to be erected.

The resolution was adopted, some routine business was then transacted, after which the board adjourned.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, Assistant District Attorney Rollins prosecuting, Nathan Solomon pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and James McGonigle pleaded guilty to assault and battery. They were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months....John Smith and Nicholas Meyer, who pleaded guilty to attempts at grand larceny, and Charles Harper, who pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary, were each sent to State Prison for two years and six months....William Evans pleaded guilty to an attempted petit larceny from the person. One year in State Prison. ....Denis Henry pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny. One year in the Penitentiary.... Kate Breen pleaded guilty to receiving stolen goods, and was sent to the Penitentiary for nine months. ... John Almonger pleaded guilty to an assault with a dangerous weapon. One year in State Prison. ....In the case of Peter Woods, a notorious desperado, convicted of an atrocious outrage on a female in June, 1872, and sentenced to ten years in State Prison, but who was ordered a new trial by the Court of Appeals, and brought down from Auburn Prison, Mr. Wm. F. Kintzing moved for his discharge, on the ground that the complainant being dead, the prisoner could not be again tried. This being the true state of affairs, Mr. Rollins could not oppose the motion, and the prisoner was discharged....The case of Ex-Deputy Sheriffs Lyon and Concklin, jointly indicted with Thomas E. Smith for the larceny of three $5,000 gold certificates from Burr S. Craft, on the calendar for trial, was, in the absence of counsel for the prisoners, postponed until Thursday, for which day it has been set down peremptorily for trial.

A BRUTAL RUFFIAN SENT TO PRISON FOR TWENTY YEARS.

The trial of Morris Higgins, charged with brutally outraging the person of Mary O'Brien, a stranger in the City, in the express office of Jacob Phillips, No. 95 Watts street, was resumed yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. At the opening of court counsel for the prisoner addressed the jury for the defense, and endeavored to show in the course of a lengthy argument that the outrage complained of had never been committed. Assistant District Attorney Rollins, in his reply for the prosecution, ably combated the arguments of counsel for the defense, and clearly demonstrated that the atrocious outrage complained of had, beyond a doubt, been committed by the prisoner. Recorder Hackett, with his usual clearness, laid the salient points of the case so plainly before the jury that no doubts could exist in their minds on the evidence. At 2:05 the jury retired, and fifty minutes afterward returned into court with a verdict of guilty, as charged in the indictment. Mr. Rollins moved for judgment, and Higgins was sentenced to twenty years in State Prison. During the hearing of the case the courtroom, corridors, and stairways were crowded to inconvenience by politicians and prominent characters of the Fifth and Eighth Wards, in which localities the prisoner was well known.

THE LATE RUFUS KING DELAFIELD.

Yesterday afternoon the funeral services of the late Rufus King Delafield took place in Trinity Church. Rev. Dr. Dix, Dr. Seymour, of the Theological Seminary; Dr. Bush, of Staten Island, and Mr. Hitchings, of Trinity Church, met the remains at the main entrance of the church, Mr. Hitchings repeating the opening services, "I am the resurrection and the life." Dr. Seymour read the lessons, Dr. Dix the committal, and Dr. Bush the closing exercises. The attendance was large, including many merchants. The coffin was of solid mahogany, heavily mounted with silver, and the cover was hidden by crowns, crosses, and wreaths of immortelles. The silver plate bore the following inscription: "Rufus King Delafield. Born Nov. 20, 1802. Died Feb. 6, 1874. Aged 72 years." The remains were taken to Green-Wood Cemetery.

THE WAYS OF THE WICKED.

George Farley was committed in default of $1,500 bail by Justice Kilbreth at Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of burglary. On the night of the 23d of December Officer Fisher, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, surprised Farley breaking into the fur store of Richard Mears, No. 307 Sixth avenue. He gave chase, and Farley fell while making a sharp turn. When the officer picked him up he found his leg was broken. Farley has been in Bellevue ever since undergoing medical treatment. There is every prospect of his being supported by the State for the next five years.

MR. JAMES W. GERARD.

TRIBUTE TO HIS MEMORY BY THE BENCH AND BAR.

THE COURTS ADJOURNED—ADDRESSES OF THE JUDGES—PROPOSED ACTION OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

In all the higher courts of this City yesterday criminal as well as civil, general expression was given, both by members of the Bench and Bar, of the highest respect for the memory, the useful life, and eminent probity of the late lamented James W. Gerard. Although, no doubt, more formal action will be taken in relation to the matter, at some more formal meeting of the Bench and Bar, yet the action of the respective courts yesterday was eminently appropriate, and indicate the esteem in which the deceased was held among those with whom he has had such long professional and social intimacy. The Board of Education, of which the deceased was an active member, and for more than a quarter of a century a laborer in its cause, testified their respect for the memory of Mr. Gerard by ordering appropriate memorial exercises in the several schools of the City, to commence at the hour appointed for the funeral, and that the schools in the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards be closed on Wednesday. The members of the board, the Trustees, Inspectors, and City Superintendent are to attend the funeral. The New-York Law Institute has appointed a committee to draw up suitable resolutions of regret on the death of Mr. Gerard, one of the founders of the institute.

In Part I. of the Supreme Court, Judge Lawrence presiding, Mr. Algernon S. Sullivan, in speaking to the motion to adjourn, said: "I presume that there is no member of the Bar, however young he may be, who has not learned to regard Mr. Gerard's name and fame as greatly contributing to the honor of the entire profession. I remember on more than one occasion when some of the great lights of the Bar were removed by death—in the days when Mr. Gerard was yet in the possession of his energy, and when he still manifested a lively interest in affairs in court, that it was always regarded as the appropriate thing that Mr. Gerard should have the foremost place in giving expression to the best and kindest sentiments of the surviving lawyers with regard to the memory of the dead. I have no doubt it is within the memory of your Honor and of many of the gentlemen whom I see around me, that on such occasions he was in the habit of recalling personal reminiscences of the deceased, with whom he had been in competition at the Bar, and how there came from that great rilling rich fountain of generosity in his nature phrase after phrase of the most beautiful tribute to the men of whom he cherished so fond a recollection. I have now distinctly in my recollection an instance in the history of our court proceedings where, in a striking manner, Mr. Gerard illustrated the magnanimity and kindliness of his nature. It was upon an occasion when, under a constitutional change, the Common Pleas was radically reconstructed in respect to its Judiciary, and the entire Bar assembled in one of the rooms of that court to take fitting action. At that meeting, the bright particular star, in a forensic way, you may say, was Mr. Gerard. I shall never forget the wit, epigram, and silver-tongued words that fell from his lips in the tribute he paid to the worthy and honorable man whose example he wished to hold up to us, the younger members of the Bar. And Mr. Gerard, after having retired from the active profession of the law but a few years, has still taken an active part in the public affairs of this City. He has been conspicuous as a reformer always, as a progressive man, and as a philanthropist. I may venture to say that he was better known personally to the children, the little boys and girls of New-York, than any other one man. I heard him once say, that next to the rising sun each morning, there was no pleasure which touched him and moved him so deeply as that which he realized when he made his daily visit to the public schools, and when, as he entered the door at the opening, he could hear the children chanting their beautiful hymns. The noblest tribute that can be paid to Mr. Gerard is that in his entire professional career he was ever faithful to the oath he took when he was admitted to the Bar. He was ever faithful in his fidelity to the Constitution of the State, and that of the United States; he was ever faithful in observing all the proprieties that belonged to the duty of an advocate, and he was ever faithful to his client. He was in every regard a just and honorable man. To him most fitly applies the tribute which I recall from a mural tablet many years ago inscribed to the memory of a worthy Judge: 'Vir Honoratus, quem multos per annos in officio juris consultis fulgentem, et legis doctrina, et integritas morum felicissime condecorabant. Mr. Gerard to me, personally, stood in the relation of more than a leader of the Bar, for it was my privilege to be admitted within the circle of personal friendship. I feel that we have not only lost a distinguished member of the Bar, but personally I feel I have lost a tender and cherished friend."

In granting the motion, Judge Lawrence said: "The court has heard of the death of Mr. Gerard with profound regret. A more fitting opportunity will undoubtedly be presented to the members of the Bar to give expression to their sorrow, and I will, therefore, now direct, as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, that this court stand adjourned till to-morrow morning, at 10:30 A. M."

In Part III. of this same court, Judge Van Vorst presiding, similar proceedings took place, the formal motion being made by Mr. H. H. Anderson, seconded by Mr. W. J. A. Fuller. Judge Van Vorst prefaced his order for an adjournment with a few appropriate remarks highly complimentary to the personal qualities and professional career of Mr. Gerard.

In Superior Court, General Term, an adjournment was ordered, on motion of Ex-Judge Jones, Chief Justice Monell taking occasion to honor, in a few brief remarks, the memory of the deceased.

In Part I., Trial Term, of the same court, Judge Speir, on motion of Mr. John E. Devlin, seconded by Mr. Brewster, ordered an adjournment, with a record thereof, on the minutes of the court.

In Part II. of the same court the adjournment was made on motion of Mr. A. J. Vanderpoel, seconded by Mr. Henry Morrison. Mr. Vanderpoel gave a brief outline of the career of Mr. Gerard, enumerating various positions of honor in the community held by him, and the ability and fidelity with which he had invariably discharged the duties thereof. Mr. Morrison, though brief, paid an eloquent and feeling tribute to the eminent advocate. In granting the motion, Judge Curtis said: "I consider it appropriate that this court should pay a tribute of respect to the memory of Mr. Gerard. We all know that this was the scene of his professional triumphs. He probably has tried more causes before a jury in this court than any other member of the profession has done. We shall miss his pleasant smiles, his wit, his humor, and his genius; that ample yet seemingly careless preparation with which he entered upon trial of causes so successfully. We most of us had the pleasure of meeting him when he made, as he said, his farewell, his valedictory to his profession. That reunion, he said, was the compliment of his life, and that thenceforward he should devote himself to his school children, and he did so. Notwithstanding his numerous professional engagements for the last thirty years, he has found time almost every day in the week to look in at some of the public schools. He has delivered lectures and addresses innumerable. He has always been a constant, persevering friend of the cause of public education in this City. No man has labored more faithfully and more successfully in its behalf. Hundreds of teachers in their discouragements and fatigues have gone to him for consolation and comfort, and thousands and tens of thousands of children have listened appreciatingly to his words of good advice, and received from him lessons of future usefulness. In all the difficulties which have beset the system from time to time, in all the conflicts that it has had with its opponents, he has been ever ready in counsel and in action. I recollect one of the last addresses he made in public, at Steinway Hall, in defense of the public school system of this City, which was one of the most eloquent, one of the most touching, and one of the most effective appeals I ever listened to. If education, like theology, had its canonists, Mr. Gerard would be its St. Vincent de Paul. But he has gone from us. We shall see him no more. That great, kind heart has ceased to beat, and he has gone to join the lengthy procession of the leaders of our profession that respond to the inevitable summons, *Ego sum resurrectio et vita.*

In Common Pleas, Chambers, Judge Robinson ordered an adjournment on motion of Mr. W. A. Barnes, seconded by Mr. T. D. Hall.

In Trial Term, Part 1, of the same court, before Judge Larremore, in moving for an adjournment, Mr. Edward Patterson said: I have been requested to make the announcement to the court of the death of a very distinguished member of the profession. Mr. James W. Gerard, who for very many years has been one of the leaders of this Bar, died at his residence in this City on Saturday last. This is not a proper time for me or any one else to indulge in any eulogy or elegy of Mr. Gerard. We all know how conspicuous he was in the profession, and how deservedly conspicuous. For I suppose there was no man at this Bar who had so many qualities of greatness as he had in a particular line of the profession. As a *nisi prius* lawyer for many years—perhaps without exception, perhaps with one exception—he stood at the head of this Bar. I think it is but right, in view of the circumstance of his death, his prominence in the profession, his character as a man, his public services, which were rendered in a modest, quiet, and unobtrusive way, that this court take recognition of the fact and adjourn in respect to his memory. Ex-Judge Fancher seconded the motion, after which Judge Larremore, with a few brief remarks in praise of the dead, ordered an adjournment of the court until to-day.

In Common Pleas, Part 2, Judge Joseph F. Daly ordered an adjournment, Mr. Wesley Yard making the formal motion, and Mr. R. H. Bowne seconding the same.

Similar adjournments were ordered in all the other branches of the civil courts of record. Addresses were also delivered by members of the Bar, and responses becoming the occasion made by the court; but the foregoing fairly present the tenor of all, and exhibit the feelings of admiration, esteem, and regret which the life and death of the eminent advocate have left impressed on his associates of the Bench and Bar in the City of his birth, his labors, and his last peaceful hours.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, District Attorney Phelps, addressing Judge Brady, said: Since the adjournment of the court we have all heard with regret that death has removed from this community a gentleman who for years occupied a most prominent and honored position among us—a gentleman not only loved by all those with whom he was associated in friendly companionship outside the walks of his daily business, but who was admired in this arena, and whose laurels were won in the brilliant and faithful discharge of his professional duties. He was in fact one of that great race of advocates who seem to be passing away from our numbers. Mr. James W. Gerard was distinguished as an advocate at the bar of this State. During the whole of a long and industrious professional life, he bore himself like a lawyer and a gentleman in every contest in which he was engaged. He won laurels which any one might be proud to win, and although for some years he has been withdrawn by age and his own will from the active duties of the profession, yet we all remember him with affection and respect, and we are pained to learn that death has removed him from our midst. I think, Sir, you cannot fail to remember—it is certainly fresh in my memory—that the very last social occasion of any public description in which your own honored, lamented, and loved brother participated was at the banquet given by the members of our profession to Mr. Gerard, who had then retired from the active pursuits of his profession. It was an occasion long to be remembered for the associations which cluster around it, for there were gathered the brightest and best ornaments of the New-York Bar, some of whom have preceded Mr. Gerard in his journey to his long home. It was not only as an advocate and a lawyer and a man of eminent social accomplishments that Mr. Gerard was distinguished. It should be remembered in this court that he was a man of large and humane impulses and heart—a man who saw no evil that he did not try to remedy, and while it may not be among the best-known acts of his life, or that for which he was most widely honored, yet it is one of the most precious legacies which he leaves to his friends that to his effort more than to that of any other man, perhaps, is due the attempt to provide the means by which the young and inexperienced in the ways of crime might be put in the way of reformation. His attention was daily called to the evil which is patent to all concerned in the administration of justice, that the condemnation of a young boy, caught in his first act of crime, to the society and companionship of older and more hardened criminals, is a condemnation almost inevitable and irrevocable to a life of crime, and to his exertions mainly is due the establishment of the House of Refuge, in which young criminals are placed under influences which tend to win them from a life of crime. I think it is eminently fit and proper that we should recognize his great eminence and his many virtues by an adjournment of this court, and I therefore respectfully beg to submit a motion to that effect.

Judge Brady said: This motion is very proper. I always regarded James W. Gerard as one of the greatest ornaments of our profession, and when a man achieves a position like that, which is in my judgment the very highest that could be attained in any sphere of life, he is to be honored. I look upon our profession as the noblest of all. Mr. Gerard was one of the most successful *nisi prius* lawyers of his time in this or any other country. His love of the young was displayed in his establishment of the House of Refuge, or "Place of Refuge," as it was called in a humanitarian spirit. I am inclined to think that was the germ of a grand principle which must some time or other prevail in this State, and ought to prevail everywhere, and that is to relieve the young in their first transgression. I regret it is not in my power, in the course of my duties in this court, to discharge every young man convicted of stealing or of burglary, if I should be satisfied from investigation that it was his first offense, and that he had previously borne a good character. By carrying out that doctrine, I am satisfied I should be doing more justice to the people than by sending the offenders to the State prison, which would probably make them confirmed criminals. The love for the young which displayed itself in the establishment of the House of Refuge distinguished Mr. Gerard through life. He was young himself. He was humorous and boyish to the last. On his retirement from active life he was as boyish as he was in his twentieth year. I have no doubt thousands of persons who never spoke a word to him will mourn his loss. The motion is granted. The court then adjourned until this morning.

In the Surrogate's office Ex-Major Gen. Charles D. Sandford drew attention to the death of James W. Gerard, Sr., and moved an adjournment as a tribute of respect to his memory. The court was accordingly adjourned.

At a meeting of the members of the New-York Law Institute, held yesterday, on motion of Mr. James C. Carter, a committee of three was appointed to draft suitable resolutions in respect to the death of Mr. Gerard, one of the founders of the institute. Mr. Carter, Mr. Wm. Watson, and Mr. Edward Patterson were appointed members of the committee.

Notice to the Commissioners, Trustees, and Inspectors of Education, and Principals and Teachers of the Public Schools:

By the death of Inspector James W. Gerard the schools of this City have lost an old and faithful friend, whose interest and labors for more than a quarter of a century have been actively alive and freely given in their behalf.

Not confined by the boundaries of the ward or district for which he was especially elected or appointed, with an enlarged benevolence he visited all the schools of the City, instructing and encouraging by lectures and kind words of address the teachers and scholars.

It seems proper that his attachment and services should be recognized by a more than usual mark of respect for his memory.

I, therefore, advise that the hour appointed for the funeral, 10 to 11 A. M. on Wednesday next, be observed in the several schools of this City by such appropriate memorial exercises as the Trustees and Principals may provide.

That such teachers as can be spared from the schools at the morning session of that day be permitted to attend the funeral; that the flags upon the hall of the Board of Education and on the school-houses be placed at half-mast, so to remain until after the day of the funeral.

And, by virtue of the power vested in me by the by-laws of the Board of Education, I direct, as a further mark of respect for the memory of Mr. Gerard, that the schools in his district, the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, be closed for the day on Wednesday next.

The members of the Board of Education, the Trustees and Inspectors of Common Schools, the City Superintendent and Assistants, are invited to meet at 9:30 A. M., on Wednesday, the 11th inst., at Grammar School No. 50, in East Twentieth street, near Third avenue, to proceed thence to attend the funeral in a body.

WILLIAM H. NEILSON,
President of the Board of Education.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1874.

MONUMENT TO FATHER MATHEW.

The committee appointed by the Father Mathew and Church Temperance Societies for the purpose of raising funds to erect in Central Park a monument commemorative of the victories achieved by the great apostle of temperance, Father Mathew, have issued the following address:

While nations erect lofty columns and costly statues to warrior chiefs who won victories for their country on the red field of battle, though the lustre of their success is ever dimmed by the blood and tears of the victors as well as of the vanquished, is it not but just to commemorate the deeds of Theobald Mathew, whose victories never inflicted grief or desolation upon any homestead, who never caused any human being to shed a tear of sorrow, but, on the contrary, was the cause of unalloyed joy and gladness to the victors, and peace and happiness to the rescued slaves of intemperance? The man who has been the most successful and determined laborer in the cause of temperance in this or any preceding age; whose teachings and exhortations have rescued hundreds of thousands from the debasing bonds of drunkenness; whose good work lives and prospers after him to-day in our midst, is surely deserving of a monumental testimonial commensurate with the magnitude of his great and beneficent achievements. We do not address temperance men alone, but appeal to all who regard intemperance as a degrading vice and a curse to mankind. The raising of the Father Mathew Monument should not be confined to any class or denomination of our fellow-citizens, but should be a national work in which all good men may participate. Let us, therefore, make the proposed monument worthy of the man, of the work he performed, and of the cause for which he labored. Let it be of such a character that every lover of humanity and every friend of temperance may point to it with pride and pleasure when it shall stand in a befitting place among the artistic memorials of other great men of modern and ancient times, an ornament to the Central Park, and the joy and glory of our Metropolis. We now earnestly appeal to the public for such aid and encouragement as will enable us to accomplish the task set before us on such a munificent scale as will prove to future generations that the good work wrought by the great moral reformer, Rev. Theobald Mathew, has been fully appreciated.

The following are the Trustees appointed to carry out the work: James Delany, F. M. No. 2; John A. Mulligan, F. M. B. No. 2; John Hanifey, F. M. B. No. 1, (Young Men;) Charles Walsh, F. M. B. No. 1; Jas. Kelly, F. M., (Parent,) Bowery; Jas. Keys, St. Anthony's R. C. T. A. B. Society; Jas. Corcoran, St. Columbia R. C. T. A. B. Society; Wm. T. Goggin, St. Gabriel's R. C. T. A. B. Society; Jas. McGrath, R. C. Society, No. 68 East Broadway; John Quigley, St. Joseph's R. C. T. A. B. Society. Subscriptions will be received at all church and Father Mathew societies of this City.

DESPERATE STABBING AFFRAY.

James J. Bruce, of No. 517 East Fifteenth street, and Robert McDonnell, of No. 31 Essex street, met on Sunday night in a liquor store in the latter street. They had both been drinking and had hard words, which resulted in blows. Bruce drew a large knife and stabbed McDonnell in the face, neck, and arms, inflicting five wounds. Bruce was held in $3,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. McDonnell's injuries are of a very serious nature, and may terminate fatally.

VACATED ASSESSMENTS.

HOW RICH MEN EVADE THEIR RESPONSIBILITIES.

TECHNICAL IRREGULARITIES—HAVEMEYER AND VANDERBILT.

For years past it has been well understood that a system of small cheating has been carried on by property-owners in New-York, in which the assessments levied against their property for public improvements have been vacated on some flimsy technical plea of irregularity in the legal form under which such assessments are levied. The law requires, among other things, for example, that when the Common Council recommends the paving of a certain street, the resolution shall be published in all the newspapers authorised to publish official notices before such resolution can be finally passed and invested with the full force and authority of law. The cost of the work so ordered to be executed is then assessed equally in proportion to their interests among all the property-owners on the line of the property so improved and benefited. If, however, the property-owner can show that the law has not been complied with to the letter—if even one newspaper out of the five or six papers formerly designated as official journals had failed to print the resolution, or if there was an error in the dating of the resolution—the assessment so levied can be vacated and set aside, and the money if paid into the public Treasury, will be refunded to him upon an order issuing from the Supreme Court. Of course, a certain sum is to be raised annually by taxation for the support of local Government, and if a thousand property-owners, each assessed for $1,000 were to discover the errors alluded to, and seek, by this mean, quibbling process, to shirk the payment of their just indebtedness, the revenue would be reduced by just $1,000,000.

Unfortunately, however, for the community there are very many wealthy citizens and great corporations who do thus evade payment of the sums which they should, in all justice, contribute to the general fund, and an increased burden of taxation is thus thrown upon the remainder of the community, for the money necessary to carry on the Government must be raised from some source. Among the examples of the latter class is to be found the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, the vast corportion at the head of which stands Cornelius Vanderbilt. Within the past few years the four streets surrounding the great freight depot of that company, occupying the area of what was once St. John's Park, were repaved, largely at the instigation of that corporation. In doing the work so much deference was paid to the wishes of the company by the contractors, that the grading of the streets was altered on the sides immediately approaching the depot, and the central paving runs up "flush" with the sidewalk, there being no curb stone or gutter. This was done to facilitate the passage of trucks or other vehicles into and out of the depot, and also to make it easier for the company to lay their rails on which their freight cars run into the building. The total assessment against the company was nearly $15,000 for the repaving with Belgian pavement of the four streets. From time to time, as levied, the company managed upon some quibble, to have the assessments remitted, and on the 21st of January, 1874, about three weeks ago, they had the last of the four assessments set aside. This was for the sum of $2,983 43, or, including interest for one year, then due, nearly $3,200. This was for the paving of the Varick street side. The matter was brought to the personal attention of Commodore Vanderbilt, but, as it appeared, such notice only served to stimulate him in his efforts to have the matter vacated, for the notice of vacation was served only a few weeks after he was so notified. The grievousness of the system generally being fully recognized, Mayor Havemeyer, in his message for 1874, sent to the Common Council on the 19th of January, only two days before the Commodore finished up his little matter, referred to the subject at some length. He said: "Among the earliest protests of a revived sentiment of reform were those directed against a loss to the Treasury, and the consequent increase of burdens to the general tax-payer, which resulted from the practice of vacating assessments on grounds which the law holds to constitute technical irregularity, but which the common sense of the public calls frivolous and dishonest quibbling. * * * Corrective legislation, devised to meet this evil, has encountered at Albany the organized opposition of a knot of lawyers, whose chief business it is to ferret out flaws in laying assessments or awarding contracts for local improvements, and whose income is chiefly derived from the spoil gathered in these piratical raids upon the Treasury."

The rebuke was timely and warranted by the facts as they exist. On the 28th of March, 1870, the assessment for paving Fourteenth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, with Nicolson pavement, was confirmed by the Supreme Court. The City raised the money to pay the contractor, by bonds duly issued and bearing interest, and of course it was expected that the property-owners would come forward and pay up the amounts for which they had severally been assessed. On the north side of the street, about midway between the avenues, stands a large house, of dignified appearance. The front measurement of the plot occupied by the house is seventy-five feet, equal to three City lots, and is taxed as three lots, being numbered in the ward, respectively, as Nos. 1,081, 1,082, and 1,083. The owner of the house and lots is Mayor Havemeyer, and he is also the occupant of the premises. Each of his lots was assessed to pay $316 68. In paving the street it appears that $516 15 were expended in the laying of crosswalks, which were specifically included or designated in the ordinance directing the work to be performed. Mr. Havemeyer's proportion of that $516 15 would be about $5; but he concluded he would not pay any part of the bill of $950 04, and went to his lawyer to "see about it." The result was that he petitioned the court to set aside the whole assessment, on the ground

1. That there was included in the whole assessment the sum of $516 15 for crosswalks, which were not authorized by the ordinance of the Common Council, directing the work to be done. He did not say the work was not done, or that it was not necessary, or that it is not worth the sum charged for it; he wished to be relieved from paying $950 04, because in that sum there was $5 as his proportion of the expense of the cross-walk which was laid, but not authorized.

2. That the resolution of the committee recommending the work to be done was not published two days in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation before the resolution was passed by the Common Council.

3. That the street had been paved once before at the expense of the property-owners. The idea was that, if it needed paving the second time, the City must pay the expense, and Mr. Havemeyer must get the special benefit.

4. That the sum of $227 56 extra allowance was made to the contractor for finishing his work within the contract time.

This did not make a difference of more than $10 on Havemeyer's assessment. For this mistake he wished to be relieved from the whole assessment. He set up, as another ground of having the assessment vacated, that the Nicolson pavement was a patent pavement; that there could be no competition, &c., and that the contract could not be given to the lowest bidder. The Court of Appeals has decided that this is no good ground for vacating an assessment, and that the City is not prohibited from contracting for a patented article.

The result of Havemeyer's petition was that on Jan. 24, 1872, (Havemeyer being then Chairman of the Committee of Seventy,) the assessment of $950 04 on his property, for the pavement of Fourteenth street with Nicholson pavement, was vacated, and the burden taken from Havemeyer's shoulders and put upon those of the City. The assessment was vacated on what the Mayor now calls "technical irregularity." Some time ago Controller Green, in protesting to the Mayor against the setting aside of assessments by means of "frivolous and dishonest quibbling," mentioned the honorable instance of Dr. Agnew's handing over to the City the amount of his assessment, which had been vacated on similar grounds, he not wishing to take the benefit of the improvement and put the burdens thereof on his fellow-citizens at large. "His Honor," however, did not take the hint.

AVERY D. PUTNAM'S DEATH.

It will be readily recalled by the readers of THE TIMES that after the conviction of Foster for the murder of Avery D. Putnam, the widow of the latter commenced a suit in the Superior Court to recover $5,000 damages against the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railroad Company. The suit was based on the theory that the company was responsible for the alleged neglect of the conductor in not having put Foster off the car when his intoxicated condition became apparent. On the trial Mrs. Putnam recovered judgment for the full amount claimed, that being the limit permitted by law in case of death, and an appeal being taken to the General Term, the judgment was confirmed by a majority of the court, Chief Justice Barbour dissenting. On an appeal being taken to the Court of Appeals, the judgment of the court below was reversed, Judge Allen, who delivered the opinion of the court, holding that the evidence produced on the trial failed to show negligence on the part of the conductor of the car. Inasmuch as this decision has declared against Mrs. Putnam's right to recover, she has now discontinued her suit, such discontinuance being without costs to either party as against the other.

THE DISAPPEARANCE OF MR. WILCOX'S STUDS.

The Board of Police yesterday rendered a decision in the case of Sergt. James B. Day, Patrolmen Thos. Gorrey, Henry Green, John McGee, Robert B. Pitcairn, and Jas. E. Cannon, and Doorman Riley, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who were recently tried before Commissioner Gardner for complicity in the disappearance of three valuable pearl studs and a silk umbrella, the property of Wm. J. Wilcox, the wealthy lard refiner, who, it will be remembered, died suddenly at the Russian baths at Broadway and Thirteenth street. The details of the case have already been published in THE TIMES. The board, at the recommendation of Commissioner Gardner, dismissed Patrolman Cannon from the force, and dismissed the complaints against the others.

THE CHILI INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The corresponding agent of the Executive Committee formed for the promotion of a second international exhibition in the Republic of Chili, has issued a circular intimating that the Government of that country has decreed the opening of an exhibition at Santiago on the 16th of September, 1875, to which will be admitted not only the natural products and manufactures of Chili, but also those which may be sent from any part of America or Europe. The circular comprises all those portions of the bulletin issued by the Executive Committee, which are of special interest to foreigners, and to those who may desire to contribute to an exhibition of the products of all countries. The opening of this exhibition has a double purpose. In the first place, it is intended to show the progress which the Republic of Chili has made since the first exhibition of 1869, and next, it is designed to stimulate to new productions and new industries, to encourage improved styles of labor and the general development of national resources and commerce. The development of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country is a matter which the Directors of the exhibition purpose keeping especially before them, and they desire also, in the most practical way, to increase the commerce of Chili with the nations of the American continent and with the principal markets of Europe. The circular contains some interesting information as to the general resources, agricultural and mineral products, and foreign trade of Chili. Its foreign trade for 1872 was $71,780,388—of which $34,637,928 were imports, and $37,122,460 were exports. In that year the imports exceeded those of 1871 by $5,130,767, and the exports $8,026,048. Agriculture, the circular states, is well developed, farmers in the different operations of cultivation and harvest making use of machines of the most recent invention. The cultivation of cereals is carried on on a large scale, and they are exported in large amounts to the neighboring States on the South Pacific, and to the principal ports of Great Britain and the Continent of Europe, in which markets Chilian wheat ranks high. The crop of wheat in 1872 was 504,577,758 litres, and that of barley 62,973,661 litres. The value of the agricultural products exported in that year amounted to $12,108,-898. The objects intended for exportation will be divided into four general sections, which will be subdivided into groups. The first group of the first section will be devoted to unmanufactured substances intended for alimentation, such as cereals and grain of all kinds, tubers, preserved fruits, &c., and the second and third groups will compose respectively animal and vegetable substances applied to industry, and mineral products employed in industry. The second section will be devoted to machinery, and in its several groups will contain exhibits of machinery of direct use, manufacturing machinery, materials employed in the working of mines and in the elaboration and cleaning of metals, materials for civil constructions, naval and military materials, agricultural implements and tools, and machinery employed especially in agriculture and horticulture, and physical instruments, with the process of their application to the physical sciences. The third section will comprise the various articles of manufacture and industry, such as manufactured products devoted to alimentation, woven goods of all kinds and material, embroidering lace, &c., hides and skins prepared, and tanning and saddlery products, paper and counting-room utensils, material for typography, lithography, and binding, fabrics for dresses, furniture, tapestry, and all articles of decoration and ornamentation in houses, works in precious metals and their imitations, jewels and articles of luxuries, hardware and haberdashery, ironmongery, bronze articles and cutlery, crystal and glass, porcelain and earthenware, products manufactured from mineral industry and employed in constructions, metallurgical products, and, in general, all products of mining industry. The fourth section will be devoted exclusively to the arts; architecture, models, plans, painting, sculpture, bas relief, engravings, lithography, &c., forming its principal features. Outside of these four general sections there will be a special section devoted to the exhibition of materials and methods employed in primary, secondary, and university instruction. The regulations for the forthcoming exhibition are very ample, and are designed to cover every point which may possibly arise. Chapter four of these regulations deals with the duty of foreign commissions, for whose information the rules on the subject are here reproduced:

"The foreign commissions will represent the citizens of the respective countries, and may be formed of persons residing in Chili or out of the Republic.

The President of the foreign commissions of Commissaries of foreign Governments resident in this country will form part of the Executive Committee.

It is incumbent upon those commissions to communicate with the Executive Committee so as to obtain all the facts they may require, and to propose the most proper measures to secure the co-operation of their respective nations with the exhibition and to all obstacles that might occur.

The commissions resident in foreign countries will duly inform manufacturers and producers of the conditions fixed upon in the plan of the exhibition, and transmit to the President all petitions for admission."

The entire programme and regulations of the exhibition are formulated by the directory of the National Society of Agriculture, and are approved of, and signed by the President of the Republic. With the view of rendering the exhibition as successful as possible, some valuable general concessions will be made to exhibitors. There will, in the first instance, be a reduction of fifty per cent. in the price of freight from Valparaiso to Santiago, and on lines belonging to the Government. Then free introduction into the country will be allowed of all articles belonging to the first, second, fourth, and special sections. In respect to those belonging to the third section, it will be necessary to pay the regular duties of the Custom-house when they are withdrawn from the exhibition, unless they are reshipped; in which case no duty will be charged. The Executive Committee will allow $40 toward the payment of the passage of any special workman or mechanic in charge of, or conducting, directing, or exhibiting machines or industries, such workman to be duly accredited with passports certified by the Chilian Consul at the port of their embarkation. The committee have also solicited a reduction on the freight of goods on the way to the exhibition from the different lines of steamers running to Valparaiso, and will make known the result at as early a date as possible, so that intending exhibitors can make their calculations with regard to freight.

THE BOARD OF FIRE UNDERWRITERS.

The Superintendent of Rates and Surveys has sent to the Committee of the New-York Board of Fire Underwriters a suggestive report. During the past year there have been made 2,482 surveys, which have resulted in the closing of 157 stairways and 39 skylights; the addition of shutters in 40 instances; the removal of 12 cornices; the trapping of 128 elevators and hatchways; the closing by iron doors, or by bricking up, of 48 communications; the addition of 33 inside and outside vertical pipes; the erection of parapet walls; substitution of substantial composition for old gravel roofs in seven instances, and in one case the reduction of the building's height. In one building the exposed windows have been bricked up. There have also been sixty Mansard roofs altered or removed, and others still in course of alteration. Of this class of roofs, there remain 145 yet unaltered or unimproved. The report takes strong ground against Mansard roofs as being eminently dangerous in case of fire. A careful computation of the insurance paid on buildings in different parts of the City results as follows: Average rate of warehouses in dry-goods district, 80.25; average rate of warehouses in lower part of the City (below Wall and Rector streets,) 71.61; average rate of all warehouses in the City, 79.25; average rate of storage stores (including merchandise) on shore line Brooklyn (including stores with elevators,) 93.40; average rate of New-York storage stores, 88.75; average of all New-York and Brooklyn storage stores, 92.31; in Jersey City and Hoboken 112.77.

NEW ORDER IN BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Blatchford yesterday ordered that the following new rule in bankruptcy be made: The Clerk shall prepare a list, on which he shall place all suits and matters which are to be brought before the court on Saturdays, on notice to an adverse party by motion, petition, order to show cause or otherwise, (except orders to show cause for adjudication in bankruptcy, and hearings for discharges in bankruptcy,) of which a memorandum containing the title of the suit or matter, and the subject of the notice, and the names of the attorneys, solicitors, or proctors on both sides, shall be filed with the Clerk for the purpose. The order of cases on the list shall be the order of time in which the memoranda are filed with the Clerk. Every suit and matter placed on the list shall remain thereon until the hearing in such notice is had, or until it is otherwise disposed of, and shall not lose its place by an adjournment of it. It may be adjourned at any time by a written consent of parties to any Saturday, such consent to be handed to the crier of the court. The list will be called in its order every Saturday. A case called and not answered to by either party will be stricken off. The fee to the Clerk for every memorandum filed shall be ten cents. A duplicate list shall be prepared for the use of the Bar. This order shall take effect for Feb. 14, 1874.

THE TRUSTEES OF A CEMETERY SUED.

A case of interest to a great many of the lot-holders of Evergreen Cemetery was tried in the City Court of Brooklyn yesterday. Mrs. Helen M. Walton brought suit against the Trustees of that cemetery to recover $5,000 for damages alleged to have been done to the plaintiff's lot by the defendants' servants. The lot was 400 superficial square feet, and in it are interred the husband and son of Mrs. Walton. It was charged that the Trustees, after much money had been spent by the defendant in beautifying the lot, dug up and removed some shade trees and shrubs. The defendants, [illegible] claimed that the trees [illegible] to remove them. The jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff, placing the damages at $100. Affidavits have been made in some twenty other suits of a similar nature by lot-owners against the trustees.

LAW REPORTS.

CALENDARS THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS.—ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Court of Appeals, Day-Calendar, Feb. 10: 91, 69, 100, 104, 29, 65, 103, 105.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Barrett, J.—22, Capen vs. Maltby; 41, Rhodes, Receiver, vs. Brock; 45, Fithian vs. Stevens; 83, Bremer, &c., vs. Sterry, &c.; 91, The People ex rel. Murphy vs. Green; 93, Kitridge vs. Turner; 96, Western Union Telegraph Company vs. Manhattan Telegraph Company; 101, People ex rel. McGowan vs. Green; 107, Crane vs. Onderdonk; 120, Gawtry vs. Baker; 125, Risley vs. Ind., B. and W. R. R. Co.; 149, In the matter, &c., Peekskill Plow Works; 154, Rogers vs. N. Am. N. Pav. Co.; 159, Slade vs. Anthony; 162, Seaman vs. Schuyler; 164, Holyoke, &c., vs. Adams; 169, Phelps vs. Nicholson, &c.; 179, Volkenning vs. Quinn, &c.; 185, Kilter vs. Roche; 191, Hunt, &c., vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 191½, —— vs. ——; 194, McCullem vs. Strong, &c.; 197, Thompson, &c., vs. Thompson, &c.; 199, Fitch vs. Colven; 201, In the matter of Tyng vs. Erhardt; 204, Wolcott vs. Crosby; 205, Karvier vs. Brandon; 207, Thompson vs. Cassidy; 220, Ploedterll vs. The Mayor, &c.; 225, Dowling vs. Butler; 226, Griswold vs. Rust; 227, Griffin et al. vs. Helmbold; 229, Adams vs. Johnston; 231, Bohm vs. Goldstein; 234, Jaffras vs. McKillop and Sprange Company; 235, Taylor vs. Trimble; 249, Price vs. Price.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Van Brunt, J.—Demurrers—6, Vermeule et al. vs. Hovey et al.; 20, Same vs. Same; 14, Green vs. Hannover Insurance Company; 15, Green vs. Germania Insurance Company; 16, Green vs. Niagara Insurance Company; 17, Green vs. Republic Insurance Company; 18, Olcott, Assignee, vs. Maclean; 22, Dambman vs. Schulting; 23, Same vs. Same. Issues of Law and Fact—187, Cannis vs. Peterson; 109, Potter vs. Waring; 226, Gray vs. Green, impleaded, &c.; 247, Craig vs. Dodman; 251, Metropolitan Savings Bank vs. Schramm, impleaded, &c.; 257, Furniss vs. Furniss; 262, Gessner vs. Rosenberg et al.; 265, Hume vs. Murray et al.; 282, Anderson vs. Coar et al.; 283, De Ruyter vs. Coar et al.; 284, Stacey, Trustee, &c., vs. Coar et al.; 286, Hurst et al. vs. Irving et al.; 292, New-Jersey Mutual Life Insurance vs. Conklin et al.; 294, Wolfenstein vs. Nussbaum; 296, Mapelsden vs. Meyers et al.; 299½, —— vs. ——; 301, The People New-York vs. New-York Plate Glass Company; 302, The People, &c., Colton vs. Ranson; 303, Mott, Executor, &c., vs. Mott et al.; 304, Burgoise vs. Courchet et al.; 305, Kinney vs. Wood; 306, White, Trustee, &c., vs. Livingston et al.; 307, Francis vs. Reynolds; 308, Burke vs. Burke, &c.; 309, Cochran et al. vs. Johnston et al.; 310, Colton vs. Morrissey, Receiver; 311, Estevez, &c., vs. Purdy et al.; 312, Plump vs. Smith; 313, Kitchen, Receiver, &c., vs. Conklin et al.; 314, Pollion vs. Cudlhip et al.; 315, Peck, &c., vs. Dinsmore; 316, Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Brewster et al.; 317, Amend vs. Weidersum; 318, Post vs. Southside Railroad of Long Island; 319, Nichols vs. Jenkins; 320, Bell vs. Baggs; 321, Burton vs. Sherman; 322, Johnson vs. Andrews; 323, Hunter vs. Colvin; 323½, Bryan vs. Stewart et al.; 324, McNiff vs. Straut; 325, Zschwetzke vs. Decker et al.; 326, Bache et al. vs. Purcell; 327, Frazier vs. The Mayor, &c.; 328, Seligman vs. Peyser; 329, O'Donnell vs. O'Donnell; 330, Von Ellert vs. Green, et al.; 331, Robinson et al. vs. Norris; 332, Anderson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 333, Maloney vs. Helmes; 334, Ogden, &c., vs. Spuyten Duyvil R'g M.; 335, Smith vs. Bell et al.; 336, Timson vs. Mitchell; 337, Ferris vs. Lewis; 338, Haggerty et al. vs. Walker; 339, Crowe et al. vs. Trowbridge, &c.; 340, Ross vs. Hinman.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part I., and COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Brady, J.—John E. Simmons, homicide.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—12, Downing vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 896, Manning et al. vs. Keenan et al.; 1214, Glowgowski vs. Bensiger et al.; 1736, Dugan vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1688, Purves vs. Rochester Manufacturing Company; 762, Morton, Assignee, vs. Ludlow, Trustee; 1252, Crandall et al. vs. Phenix Insurance Company; 1205, Kohlsaat vs. Devoe; 672, Claflin et al. vs. Wolfsbouck; 1326, Johnson vs. Davidson; 1648, Baker et al. vs. Cleland; 1210, Duryee vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1668, Curtis et al. vs. Kendrick; 1718, Bryan vs. Tunno et al.; 1720, Smith vs. Pell; 1722, Staats vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 1726, Bigelow B. S. Company vs. Randall; 1728, Fraser et al. vs. Young et al.; 1730, Lorillard et al. vs. Young; 1732, Warren vs. Wolf et al.; 237, Ball vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.—1135, Kohner vs. Schlaefer; 473, Kunkle vs. Haley et al.; 316, Van Nostrand vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1495, Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1496, Coogan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1497, Dolan vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1118, Hafner vs. Winter et al.; 285, Willett, Administrator, vs. Kipp et al.; 173, Nelson et al. vs. Degnan; 1173, Meinbach et al. vs. Kiernan; 835, Pollon vs. Luling; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1281, Genet vs. Adams; 2963, Bannon vs. The Mayor, &c.; 603, Muller et al. vs. Bettner; 1227, Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 1521, Herner vs. Bliss et al.; 1205, Bently vs. Weir; 855, White vs. O'Brien; 1155, Fuller et al. vs. Hunt et al.; 717, Dennis vs. Charlick; 729, Herder vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 1343, Becker vs. Rhodes; 2117, Bradley vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Van Vorst, J.—691, Stokes et al. vs. Reeknagle; 763, Consinery vs. Pearsall; 61, Schenck et al. vs. Morris; 605, Ratzen vs. Weineck; 749, Allen vs. Thompson; 879, Merchants' Exchange National Bank vs. Commercial Warehouse Company; 795, Conway vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 23½, Robinson vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 703, Livingston vs. Keech; 761, Burns vs. Moore; 773, Gould vs. Moore; 633, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip et al.; 837, Pearson vs. Ely et al.; 909, Gillies et al. vs. Orcutt et al.; 911, Clarkson vs. Brevoort; 913, National State Bank of Elizabeth vs. Wood, Jr.; 1543, Derleth et al. vs. Brennan, Sheriff.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Curtis, J.—676½, Chapman vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 280, O'Sullivan vs. Robert; 80, Murrill et al. vs. Beach et al.; 806, Regan vs. Phalon et al.; 826, Baxter et al. vs. Cohn; 832, Towrand et al. vs. Adams; 846, Knoll vs. Tanner et al.; 1502, Turnure vs. Hohenthal; 632, Claflin et al. vs. Meyer; 856, Morse, &c., vs. Stevenson; 858, Smith vs. Erie Railway Company; 860, People's Bank vs. Manhattan Gas Company; 862, Shephard vs. Fredericks et al.; 864, Malloy vs. Green; 866, Wallace vs. Fairchild.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Larremore, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—2499, Kremborg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2339, Gardener vs. Peabody; 2420, Connor vs. Gray; 2348, Sullivan vs. Brennan, Sheriff; 2423, Hanft vs. Moon; 2486, Anderson vs. Wilson; 2373, Schueller vs. Rosa; 2173, Upton vs. Bedlow; 1038, Aarons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2265, Newkirchen vs. Third Avenue Railroad; 2388, Weed Sewing-machine Company vs. Corbett; 1477, Van Slyck vs. Streeter; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohe; 2726, Pollion vs. Hancox; 2120, Renezow vs. Richards.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by J. F. Daly, J.—2519, 136, 1566, 2595, 2622, 2626, 2631, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3092, Dunn vs. Beatty; 3858, Clement vs. Middlefield Marble Company; 3190, Kohler vs. Pollitzer; 3786, Ochs vs. Schuster; 4310, Cook, Jr., vs. Fairchild; 3110, Abbott vs. Haten; 3148, Whitney vs. Burns; 3176, Stark vs. Rheinbold; 3210, Little vs. Quimby; 3230, Andrews vs. Halloran; 3254, Blake vs. Bucking; 3670, Tiffany vs. Carpenter; 4261, Thiler vs. Hewitt; 3274, Cooper vs. Moore; 3276, Gottsberger vs. Emanuel.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Alker, J.—3223, Conant et al. vs. Howell; 4165, Heapley et al. vs. Pritchard; 1439, Barton vs. Hermann; 4390, Martin vs. Newberg et al.; 2853, Herschfield vs. Werner; 4249, McTurk vs. Taft; 2903, Holden et al. vs. Mittnacht; 2927, Benkesser vs. Benkesser; 3139, Striffler vs. Rigelman; 4053, Thyson vs. Vetter; 3203, Tricker vs. Smith et al.; 4159, Stevens vs. Bleecker et al.; 4187, Pray et al. vs. Anderson; 4408, Maxes vs. Leagrave et al.; 3255, Ward vs. Mandelick.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by McAdam, J.—3600, Jacobi vs. Schneider; 3476, Bigelow vs. Claremont; 3588, Levison et al. vs. Levy; 3636, Frank vs. Kapff; 3835, Sommerich vs. Schwab et al.; 3872, Beebe vs. Seagrave; 4177, Dewey vs. Lehman; 4151, Metzger vs. Rudesberger; 3065, Pond vs. Van Orden; 2674, Ahrens vs. Edler; 2687, Crombie vs. Daly et al.; 2838, Hirsch vs. Morrissey; 2937, Dimond vs. Young; 3774, Farmers' Milk Company vs. Sears; 4059, Fairchild vs. Reeve et al.; 4170, Lowenbien vs. Howe et al.; 4270, Averill vs. Raphael; 4303, Jeantel et al. vs. Gentil; 4332, Hurd et al. vs. Sherwood; 4333, Same vs. Same; 4340, Angell et al. vs. Dudley.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Held by Hackett, Recorder.—John Taloni, robbery; Thomas McKeon, felonious assault and battery; James O'Neil, felonious assault and battery; William Wilson, burglary; George A. Millard and John O'Donnell, grand larceny and receiving stolen goods; John Connors, Nicholas Furlong, Thomas Tracy, grand larceny; James H. Kennedy, grand larceny; John Meisenbacher, grand larceny; Moses Feinberg, Michael Seisenfeld, grand larceny; Alfred Peinert, grand larceny; Thomas Reilly, grand larceny.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Allen vs. Savage; Friedman vs. Gourley; motions denied.

In the matter, &c., Russell; granted.

In the matter, &c., Gillan; memorandum.

By Judge Barrett.

Reene vs. Prendergast; application granted.

McCahill vs. Carroll; Hering vs. Lausen; Kiernan vs. Manhattan Quotation Telegraph, &c.; memorandums.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Davis.

Van Nest vs. Thompson; findings settled and judgment of partition referred to Henry Nicoll to report. (Memorandum.)

Thompson vs. Van Nest; findings settled and accounting ordered.

State of Tennessee vs. Fairbanks et al.; judgment for defendant on demurrer with costs, and leave to plaintiff to amend in twenty days.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Sedgwick.

Goldstein vs. Kelly; The German Exchange Bank of New-York vs. Groh; orders granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Aston vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; see memoranda with Clerk at Special Term.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Feb. 9—12:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92@92⅛; for the account, 92¼; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 108¾; new 5s, 102⅝; Erie Railway Shares, 44; do. Preferred, 69.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 44¼@44½.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, is £5,000. Erie Railway Shares, 44¼.

5 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 58f. 57½c.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 9—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 8d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, shipped February and March, at 8d.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is active and firmer; Middling Uplands, 7⅞d.; Middling Orleans, 8¼d.@8⅜d. Sales, 18,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January, at 8d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 8 1-16d.; do. do., deliverable March, at 7 15-16d.; do., nothing below Low Middling, deliverable March, at 8d. Provisions—Lard, 43s. 6d. ℘ cwt.; Bacon, 39s. 9d. ℘ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 10,600 bales were American. Sales on the basis of Middling Orleans, nothing below Low Middling, deliverable February, at 8 3-16d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable March and April at 7⅞d.; do. do., deliverable April and May at 7 15-16d. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

6:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, shipped January and February, at 7⅞d.; do. do., shipped February and March, at 7 15-16d.; do. do., shipped March and April, at 8d.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Refined Petroleum, 13¼d. ℘ gallon. Evening—Linseed-oil opened at £29 5s.@£29 9s. and closed at £30 5s. ℘ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 36s. ℘ cwt.

ANTWERP, Feb. 9.—Petroleum, 33f. for fine pale American.

HAVANA, Feb. 9.—Exchange active. On the United [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—FEB. 9.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Canton........80¼
400 Consol. Coal......49¼
700 do........49½
100 A. & P. Tel......18¾
100 do........19
100 do.......s3. 19
1100 Lake Shore..s3. 82⅝
50 do........82½
600 do........82⅝
1500 do........82¾
300 do.......c. 82¾
400 do......b3. 82⅞
300 Erie Railway...48¼
200 do........48¾
600 Union Pacific....34⅝
300 do........34½
1300 do........34⅝
1700 Western Union..77¼
2400 do........77⅜
900 do.......s3. 77¼
200 do.......c. 77¼
1300 do........77⅜
500 do......b3. 77½
200 do.......c. 77⅜
500 Bos., H. & E......2½
300 Pacific Mail......42⅝
400 do........42¾
400 do........42⅝
300 do......s3. 42½
1100 do........42⅝
600 N. Y. C. & Hud...104⅜
50 do........104¼
1200 do........104½
500 do........104⅜
300 Rock Island......108⅝
100 do........108¾
300 do........108⅝
300 do......s3.108½
100 North-western... 60
100 do........59⅞
100 do........60
800 do........60⅛
1200 do........60¼
300 do......b3. 60⅜
900 do........60¼
400 do........60⅛
2500 do........60½
300 do......b3. 60⅜
30 do........60¼
200 do........60⅛
200 do.......c. 60½
600 do........60⅜
1600 do........60⅜
500 do........60½
600 North-west. Pref. 76⅝
600 do........76½
200 do........76⅝
1300 do........76¾
500 do.......c. 76⅝
100 do.......c. 77⅜
200 do........77⅜
200 do........77¼
200 do......s3. 77⅜
200 do........77⅝
200 do.......c. 77½
200 N. J. Cen........108½
10 do........108¾
220 do........108½
19 do........108⅝
200 Pac. R. of Mo.... 41½
600 St. Paul.......... 48½
100 do........48¼
600 do......s3. 48⅜
100 St. Paul Pref....c. 73½
100 do........73½
300 do......b3. 74
500 do.......c. 73⅞
[illegible]00 do......b3. 74
100 At. & Pac. Pref... 18¾
200 do........18⅞
300 do........18¾
1200 Tol. & Wab.......53½
100 do......b3. 53¾
200 do........53⅝
100 do.....b30. 53¾
200 do.......c. 53⅝
200 do......s3. 53¼
100 do........53⅝
400 do......b3. 53½
200 do........53¾
100 Han. & St. Jo....c. 32
990 Ohio & Miss.......34⅜
300 do......b3. 34½
200 do........34⅝
100 St. L. & Kan. C.... 34¼
200 Del., L. & W.......111⅛
200 do.......c.111¼
600 do.......c.111⅜
200 do........111½
700 do........111⅝
800 do........111¾
400 do........111⅞
100 C., C. & I. C........32
1000 do........32⅛
500 do......b3. 32⅛
200 do......s3. 32⅛
100 do.......c. 32⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$9,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.119¼
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62.......b. c.117
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.......12.118¾
10,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64.118½
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new....117⅞
13,000 do.......12.117⅞
10,000 do.......b. c.118
20,000 U. S. 5s,'81, C.112¾
10,000 do.......12.112⅞
$20,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.116½
55,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.119
2,000 do.......12.119
2,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.......12.111¾
1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.......12.118⅞
22,000 U.S.5-20C.,'64.117½
In Saturday's list 2 to 3 should have been:
22,000..................118½

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$5,000 Tenn.6s,o.b. c. 82¾
2,000 N. C. 6s, S. T., 2d Class...... 12
3,000 N. C. 6s, S. T., 3d Class..... 11¾
11,000 Mo. 6s......... 92½
1,000 Mo.6s, H.&St. Jo. Iss........ 90¾
2,000 do.....b. c. 90½
5,000 Bkn. 6s, W. L. 92¼
1,000 A. & Sus. 2d.. 98½
5,000 A. & T. H. Inc. 78
15,000 B., H. & E. 1st. 30¾
1,000 C. P. G. bds.... 95¾
7,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 99¾
15,000 C. & N. W. C. C. G. bds.... 87⅝
10,000 do........ 87¼
1,000 C.,R. I. & P.7s.104
10,000 C.,C. & I.C.1st. 88
5,000 do........ 88½
3,000 Mich. Cen. 7s. 97
10,000 do........ 97½
7,000 C. S. 1st...b. c. 70
1,000 D.,M. & T. 1st. 97½
1,000 Del. & H. Reg. bds., '91.....102
15,000 Erie 1st.........102½
2,000 L. Dock bds.... 98
8,000 L. & N. C., '98. 90
4,000 Mor. & Es. 1st.106½
10,000 M.& S.P.8s1st.106
5,000 do........106¼
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'83. 93¾
6,000 N. Y. C. 6s,'87. 92½
13,000 North Mo. 1st. 87
5,000 N. J. C. C.b. c.101¾
5,000 do........102
6,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.104
11,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 93
2,000 Ohio & M. 2d. 80
1,000 Tol. & W. 1st. 96
1,000 do........ 96¼
500 Tol. & W. 2d... 91
1,000 do........ 91¾
1,000 T., P. & W. 2d. 67
7,000 T., P. & W. 1st, West. Div.... 82¾
5,000 Un. Pac. 1st.. 85⅞
6,000 U. P. 10s, Inc.. 81½
17,000 do........ 82
5,000 U. P. 7s, L. G. 82
20 Fourth Nat. Bk..106
500 Canton Co........ 80¼
100 do........ 80½
500 do.....b. c. 80½
100 Quick. Min. Co.... 34¾
100 do........ 35
100 Spring Mt. Coal.. 65
200 do.....b. c. 65
200 U. M. Co. of Tenn. 3½
100 Con. Coal......... 49½
100 do.....b. c. 49⅝
100 do........ 49⅞
200 do........ 49¾
100 Del. & H. C.....s3.119
26 do.....b. c.118¾
24 do........119
100 do..b. c.b3.119½
100 do........119⅛
33 do.....s3.118½
100 do........119¼
1400 W. Un. Tel..b. c. 77¾
1300 do.......b3. 77½
200 P. M. S. S. Co.b. c. 42⅝
500 do.......b3. 42⅜
200 do........ 42¾
500 do........ 42⅞
200 do.......b3. 43
800 do........ 42⅞
100 do.......s3. 42⅞
5 Adams Ex......... 96
100 American Ex.b. c. 65
10 Wells-F. Ex.b. c. 78
200 Erie Railway.b. c. 48¼
200 do........ 48⅞
100 do........ 49
100 Mich. Cen........ 92¾
100 do.....b. c. 92½
100 Harlem R. R.b. c.129
200 do........129⅛
28 do........128⅝
1100 N. Y. C. & H.b. c.104½
700 do........104⅝
1500 do........104¾
2400 do........104⅞
1300 do.......b3.105
100 Ill. Central..b. c.108½
100 do........108¼
200 do........108
300 L.S. & M. S.b.c.b3. 82⅞
2700 do........82⅞
600 do........83
100 do........82⅞
2500 do........83
2800 do........83⅛
400 Panama R. R.......116¼
5 do........117
200 do.....b. c.116½
200 do........116¾
200 do......b3.117
100 do........116½
700 Un. Pacific..b. c. 34¾
700 do........34⅞
100 B., H. & E.b. c.s3. 2½
500 C. & N. W. Pf.b. c. 77½
100 do........77⅝
600 do........77¾
100 do.......c. 77⅞
100 do......s30. 77¼
100 do.......s3. 77⅜
200 C. & N. W.....b. c. 60⅝
500 do.......s3. 60½
900 do........60⅝
400 do......b3. 60¾
600 do........60¾
800 do......b3. 60⅞
2700 do........60⅞
100 N. J. Central.......108¾
100 do........109
323 do.....b. c.109
100 do........109⅛
10 do........109¾
300 Tol. & Wab..b. c. 53¾
400 do........53⅞
500 do.......b3. 54
100 do........53⅞
200 do.......s3. 53⅜
100 do.......b3. 53⅞
500 Chi. & R. I...b. c.108¾
100 do........108⅞
50 do........108⅜
100 do.......s3.108¾
400 do........108⅞
300 do......b3.109
500 do........109⅛
200 C., M. & St.P.b. c. 48⅛
700 do........48¼
100 do......b30. 48⅜
100 do........48
100 Rens. & Sar.........105
400 Chi., Mil. & St. P. Pf.....b. c..b3. 74
200 do........74
400 Del., L. & W.......112
200 do........111⅞
200 do......b3.112
200 do.....b. c.111⅞
600 do........112
300 do.......c.111⅞
200 do......b3.112
100 do........112
200 Morris & Essex.. 92½
10 do........92¾
100 S. L., K. C. & N.Pf. 34¼
100 H. & St. Jo.b. c. 32
200 do........32
100 do........32¼
100 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b3. 41
100 do........41½
200 A. & P.Pf.b. c.b3. 18¾
300 do.....b. c. 18⅞
800 Ohio & Miss.b. c. 34⅛
1300 do........34⅝
100 do......b3. 34⅜
700 do........34⅞
700 C., C.&I.C.b. c.b3. 32¼
400 do........32⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

42 Del. & Hudson...119
100 Canton.......b3. 80½
400 do........81
100 do.......c. 81
100 Consol. Coal...... 49½
1400 Western Union.. 77½
300 do.......b3. 77⅝
2100 do........77⅝
1600 do........77½
500 do.......b3. 77½
100 do........77½
700 do.......b3. 77⅝
500 do.......c. 77⅝
1000 do........77⅝
500 Erie Railway.b30. 49
100 do........49
100 A. & P. Tel....... 19
200 do........19¼
200 do........19½
13 do........18¾
300 Pacific Mail....c. 42⅞
100 do.......s3. 42⅞
800 do.......b3. 43
600 do........43
200 do........43⅛
300 do........43
200 do........42⅞
600 do........43
1500 do........43⅛
100 do.......b3. 43¼
100 do.......s3. 43⅛
700 do........43¼
200 do........43⅜
500 do........43½
200 Quicksilver...... 35½
200 Mariposa L. & M. 9
1600 N. Y. C. & Hud..105
2700 do........105⅛
50 do........105¼
1100 do......b3.105⅛
500 do........105⅛
300 do......s3.105
600 do........105
500 do......b3.105⅛
1200 do........105
100 do........105⅛
100 do......b3.105¼
900 do........105¼
600 do......b3.105⅜
200 do........105⅜
100 Illinois Cen...b3. 108½
200 Harlem..........129⅜
100 do........129½
500 Lake Shore....c. 83⅛
2700 do........83¼
1400 do........83⅛
300 do.......s3. 83⅛
800 do.......s3. 83¼
800 do........83⅛
700 do......b3. 83¼
500 do........83⅛
100 Panama....b3...116¾
700 Union Pac.....s3. 34¾
200 do.....b15. 34⅞
200 do.....b10. 34⅞
600 do.......b3. 34⅞
100 do......s30. 34⅝
100 do.......c. 34¾
100 C., C. & In.... 83⅛
400 B., H. & Erie..... 2⅝
200 North-western.... 60¾
100 do.......s3. 60⅝
650 do........60⅞
400 do........60¾
1780 do........61
700 do........61⅛
200 do........61¼
800 do.......s3. 61⅛
500 do........61
500 North-west Pf.... 77½
100 do........77⅜
200 do.......s3. 77¾
900 do........77¾
800 do........77⅞
300 do........78
100 N. J. Central.....109
100 do........108⅞
200 do........108¾
100 do......s3.108½
100 do........108½
100 Rock Island......109
900 do........108⅞
200 do........108¾
100 do........108⅞
700 do........109
100 St. Paul.......s3. 48¼
600 do........48⅜
300 do........48¼
50 do........48
200 do........48⅜
100 do........48½
100 H. & St. Jo.... c. 32¼
200 do........32⅜
100 St. Paul Pf........ 74¼
300 do........74⅜
100 do.......b5. 74½
100 do........74½
100 do........74⅞
200 Tol. & Wab....... 53⅞
900 do........54
600 do........53⅞
100 do.......c. 53⅞
800 do.......b3. 54
500 do.......b3. 54⅛
100 Pacific R. of Mo.. 41
100 do........41¼
100 At. & Pac. P...b3. 18⅞
100 do.......b3. 18¾
400 do........18⅞
100 do........18¾
300 do.......b3. 18⅞
100 Del., Lac. & W.b5.112⅛
200 do........112⅛
100 do......s60.112½
200 do......b3.112⅛
54 do........111¾
300 do........112
200 do........112¼
50 do......b3.112
200 do.....b15.112
500 do........111⅞
400 do........112
1600 Chic., B. & Q...112
1000 Ohio & Miss...... 34⅝
500 do........34¾
100 C., C. & I. C..b3. 32⅛
100 do.......s3. 32
100 do........32⅛
600 do........32¼

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$2,000 U.S. 6s, R.,'81.119¾
500 U.S.5-20C.,'64.118⅝
1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.........118
13,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67..........118¾
3,000 do........118⅞
2,000 do....b. c.119
$12,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........119½
3,000 do........119⅜
15,000 do........119⅝
40,000 do........119¾
500 U. S. 10-40 C..115½
150,000 U.S.5s,C.,'81.113
25,000 U. S. Cur. 6s..116¾

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 Tenn. 6s, n.... 83
1,000 Va. 6s, Cons.. 51¾
500 do........ 51½
2,000 S.C.6s,n.J.&J. 10¾
1,000 Cen.Pac.G.bds 95⅞
2,000 do........ 96
17,000 U.Pac. R.R.1st 86
10,000 do........ 86¼
15,000 U.Pac. 10s,In. 82
5,000 M.&S.P.8s,1st.106½
2,000 M.& St.P.7s,G. 87½
5,000 St.L.& I.M. 1st 96¼
1,000 C., C. & I.C.1st 89½
3,000 H.& St. J.8s,C. 86¼
12,000 C.& N. W. Con. Coup. G. bds. 87¼
10,000 do.....b. c. 87¼
1,000 T. & W.Con. C. 80
8,000 T. & W. 1st, St. Louis Div..... 87½
10,000 Canada S. 1st. 70
12,000 O.& M.Con.S.F 93
10,000 O.& M. Con. B. 92
66 D. & H.Can.Co.s3.119½
200 Maryland Coal Co 24½
100 do......b.c. 24½
100 do......b3. 24½
200 do........ 24½
100 Canton Co......... 81¾
100 do......b.c. 82¼
500 Am. Dist. Tel. 55
400 W. Un. T.b. c.b3. 77⅜
[illegible]
600 American Coal.... 70
100 Cons. Coal of Md. 49½
200 Mariposa Ld.&Mg 9
100 do........ 8¾
60 American Ex...... 65
100 United States Ex. 73
200 do........ 72½
100 Pacific M. S.S. Co. 43½
5300 do......b.c. 43⅝
1100 do........ 43¾
700 N.Y.C.&H.b.c.b3. 105½
1300 do........105½
200 Harlem Railroad.130
800 do......b.c.130¼
100 do........130½
200 Mich. Central.... 93
5 do........ 93¼
1100 L.S.&M.S.b.c.b3. 83⅝
1600 do........ 83⅜
300 do........ 83¼
100 Panama.....b, c.116½
28 Illinois Central...108
22 do........108½
226 C., C., C. & I..... 83
18 do........ 83¼
26 do........ 82⅞
50 do......b.c. 82¾
100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 61⅛
100 do........ 61¼
200 do........ 61⅛
1100 C. & N.W.Pf.b.c. 78
400 do.......c. 78⅛
[illegible]
1700 West. U. Tel.b3. 77⅞
1600 do......b3. 78
200 do.......s3. 77⅞
200 do......s3. 77¾
300 do........77⅞
1700 do......b3. 78
200 do.......c. 77⅞
900 T., W.&W. b.c.b3. 54⅛
100 Ohio & Miss. Pf. 63¾
100 St. L. & I.M...b3. 66½
70 Morris & Essex.. 92⅝
100 N. J. Southern... 6
100 Han. & St. Jo..... 32½
100 St. L., K.C.& N.Pf. 34¼

SALES FROM 2:15 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000 U.S. C.5s,'81.113⅛
25,000 U. S. Cur. 6s.116¾
5,000 Del., L.& W.Con.104
100 Canton............ 82¼
100 Maryland Coal... 24½
600 Western Un...b3. 78
1200 do........77⅞
3100 do........77⅞
2400 do......b3. 78
200 do......b3. 77⅞
1350 do........77¾
1800 do........77⅞
200 do......b3. 77¾
100 Quicksilver........ 40½
1000 Pacific Mail...... 43⅝
500 do........43¾
100 do......b3. 43⅞
800 do........43⅞
300 do.....b30. 44
800 do......b3. 44
1300 do........43⅞
100 do.......s3. 43¾
200 do.......s3. 43⅝
100 do........43¾
600 do........43⅝
400 do........43⅝
300 do........43⅞
500 N. Y. C. & H..b3.105½
400 do........105⅜
200 do........105½
700 do........105¼
200 do........105⅛
100 do.....b60.105¼
100 United States Ex. 71½
100 Harlem..........130½
400 do.......s3.130
1000 Lake Shore..b3. 83⅜
2400 do........83¼
200 do........83⅛
800 do.......s3. 83
500 do........83
100 Panama..........116¼
100 do......b3.116⅜
400 do........116
300 N. J. Central.....109
100 do........108⅞
1000 do........109
500 Un. Pacific....b3. 34⅞
200 do.......b3. 35
900 do........34⅞
3500 do........35
2500 do........35⅛
1400 do......b3. 35¼
500 do.....b10. 35⅛
100 do.....s30. 35
400 do.......s3. 35⅛
100 do........35
2900 do......b3. 35⅛
1400 do........35⅛
200 do......b3. 35⅛
500 Rock Island......109
200 do........108⅞
800 do........108¾
100 do.......b3.108½
100 do........108½
200 Pittsburg.......... 89¾
1200 St. Paul........... 48½
100 St. Paul Pf........ 74⅝
20 do........74½
30 N. Y., N. H. & H..129½
500 North-west...b3. 61⅛
100 do........61
100 do........60⅞
100 do........61
400 do......b3. 61⅛
300 do........61⅛
500 do......b3. 61⅛
300 do........61
100 do........61
500 do........60⅞
100 do........60¾
200 do........60¾
5 North-west. Pf.... 78½
100 do........78
100 do........77⅞
200 do.......b3. 78
300 do........77⅞
100 do........77¾
200 do......b3. 77¾
100 do........77½
100 do........77⅝
300 Tol. & Wab.....s3. 54
400 do........54⅛
7 do........53¾
100 do......b3. 54
200 Del., Lack. & W..112
200 do........112¼
100 do......s70.112½
100 Alt. & T. H.Pf.b3. 34½
700 Bos., H. & E........ 2¾
200 do........2⅞
2300 do........3
900 do........3⅛
2200 do......b3. 3¼
300 do........3⅛
200 do......b60. 3⅛
400 do........3⅛
50 do........3
1000 do........3¼
300 Ohio & Miss....... 34¾
300 do........34⅝
500 do........34½
300 do........34⅝
40 Chi. & Alton......112½
9 Morris & Essex.. 93
200 do........92¾
200 St. Louis & I. M.. 67
100 Han. & St. Jo...c. 32⅛
100 H.& St.Jo.Pf. b10. 41½
200 C., C. & I. C..b3. 32⅛
100 do......s3. 32⅛
200 do......s3. 32
200 do........32
200 Atlan. & Pac. Pf.. 18
600 do......b3. 19
1400 do........19
400 do........19⅛
200 Pacific R. of Mo. 41½

MONDAY, Feb. 9—P. M.

The following are the particulars of the Bank Averages of Saturday (compared with the previous week) on the most important lines of Deposits and Greenbacks:

MOVEMENT OF DEPOSITS AND GREENBACKS.

Banks.	Jan. 31. Deposits.	Jan. 31. Greenbacks.	Feb. 7. Deposits.	Feb. 7. Greenbacks.
N. York.	$11,491,800	$2,253,000	$13,042,500	$2,158,200
Manhat..	4,915,200	1,267,500	5,021,200	1,855,000
Merchts..	8,351,100	2,416,300	9,096,900	3,102,200
Mech'cs..	4,455,800	1,201,000	4,709,200	1,300,000
Union....	4,759,800	1,040,800	4,548,400	730,700
America..	8,093,400	2,069,290	8,396,800	2,181,500
Phœnix...	3,966,000	463,600	4,015,400	595,600
City......	5,236,200	1,451,000	5,361,100	1,323,000
T'dam'n..	1,850,500	440,500	1,938,100	408,900
Fulton...	1,472,900	444,400	1,399,500	233,000
Chemical.	7,658,600	1,617,300	7,237,600	1,375,300
Mer. Ex..	2,829,000	709,700	2,915,500	499,200
Gallatin..	2,581,000	468,300	2,751,600	544,100
Butch'rs'.	1,860,000	455,100	1,848,300	524,800
M.&T's..	1,317,700	455,500	1,466,000	395,100
Gr'nwi'h.	1,103,100	156,700	1,023,900	143,700
Lea. M's.	2,740,200	395,100	3,005,600	649,800
7th Ward.	863,000	255,800	869,000	215,900
State.....	3,935,600	1,208,600	4,203,300	1,370,900
Am. Ex..	7,914,700	2,099,200	8,535,000	2,400,000
Com'erce.	8,438,900	4,003,700	8,144,100	2,865,500
Br'dway..	3,981,100	562,700	3,923,200	566,000
Merc'le...	3,060,100	618,000	3,053,000	741,400
Pacific...	1,922,700	564,700	1,924,700	519,900
Republic.	3,696,200	105,300	3,563,100	270,700
Chatham.	3,018,800	608,100	3,064,300	557,000
People's..	1,162,600	150,500	1,177,100	155,200
N. Amer.	1,938,100	250,000	2,131,100	234,000
Hanover.	3,531,400	716,900	3,479,000	842,000
Irving...	2,717,000	504,000	2,703,000	547,000
Metrop...	9,042,000	1,296,000	8,843,000	1,148,000
Citizens'..	1,431,900	354,600	1,449,500	368,100
Nassau...	2,189,000	299,800	2,125,400	255,000
Market..	2,129,500	559,200	2,205,500	476,800
St. Nich..	1,050,500	449,400	1,242,200	510,700
Shoe & L.	2,967,100	774,100	2,767,000	772,500
Corn Ex.	1,563,200	518,900	1,596,600	549,000
Contin'l..	1,405,100	380,000	1,453,000	284,000
Oriental..	1,187,300	210,100	1,162,300	202,100
Marine...	1,923,500	497,500	2,047,300	524,000
Import'rs.	14,881,300	3,931,800	15,533,400	3,696,700
Park.....	18,206,000	5,508,000	19,439,700	6,225,100
Mech. A.	1,025,900	316,400	1,063,900	259,000
Grocers'..	613,800	201,600	651,100	217,000
N. River.	964,800	220,900	969,100	217,000
E. River.	581,700	235,200	593,000	214,600
Mf. & M.	924,000	218,900	943,600	215,900
4th Nat..	15,961,300	4,912,200	16,341,900	4,557,800
Cen. Nat.	4,166,000	1,611,000	4,074,000	1,721,000
2d Nat....	1,353,000	469,000	1,393,000	453,000
9th Nat..	7,348,700	1,735,300	7,480,000	1,775,100
1st Nat..	4,807,500	380,600	5,187,800	669,000
3d Nat....	5,423,600	1,664,200	5,758,700	1,857,600
N.Y.N.E.	919,000	298,700	968,100	280,500
10th Nat.	908,400	235,500	960,200	119,000
Bow'y N.	961,000	332,000	1,017,900	345,000
N.Y.City.	902,000	265,000	871,400	248,500
Ger. Am.	5,577,900	1,402,500	5,367,600	1,214,600
Dry G'ds.	1,928,300	407,000	1,826,000	240,700
Total.	$233,119,800	$58,877,700	$239,958,800	$59,052,900

The advance of ⅜@½ ℘ cent. in the Gold Room on Saturday is fairly sustained on the sales to-day, which are 111⅞@112@111⅞ ℘ cent. While these sales reflect a pretty firm feeling in the Room, the Exchange on London is lower than on Saturday, and 60 days bills were done to-day at $4 83½@$4 84 to the £ sterling, and the demand not strong.

Money rules very easy among the Stock Brokers, and the market at the Exchange on nearly the whole of the Bond and Share list is higher in prices and more buoyant in speculation than at any time since the New Year. On the New-York and Western Railroads, and on Western Telegraph, Pacific Mail, and other Miscellaneous Shares the rise was decidedly ½@1@1½ ℘ cent. from Saturday, and this advance applies as well to the Dividend Stocks, which had already largely advanced, as to what are known as the speculative "fancies." The Public Funds participated in the general advance, and the demand for the Railroad Bonds was active and widely distributed. At the close of business, at 3 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made, by comparison with the last business on Saturday. On some of the Stocks the very last transactions were not quite up to the highest sales of the day. Of the whole business of the day at the Exchange it is fair to remark that the demand from buyers and the rise in prices are more general than we have reported for several weeks. The Washington telegrams on the financial questions before Congress, as well as the speculations here as to what will be done about Greenbacks, Gold payments, Free Banking, &c., are wholly ignored on the Street for the present, and the market appears to be running on cheap Money and the sensible revival in Trade, Manufactures, and Railway receipts:

Closing Quotations—FEB. 9.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	112¼	112⅞
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	118¾	119
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	118¾	119
American Gold	111⅞	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 84½	$4 84
New-York Central and Hudson	104¼	105
Chicago and Rock Island	108¼	108½
Pacific Mail	42¼	43⅜
St. Paul Common	48	48¼
Ohio and Mississippi	34⅛	34½
Western Union	77¼	77½
Union Pacific	34¾	35⅛
Lake Shore	82⅝	83⅛
Toledo and Wabash	53½	54⅛
Harlem	128¾	130¼
North-west	59⅝	60¾
North-west Preferred	76¼	77¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	32	32
Adams Express	96	97½
United States Express	72	72½
Wells-Fargo Express	77½	77
American Express	65	65
Delaware and [illegible]	[illegible]	112
Central New-Jersey	108	109
Panama	116¼	116
St. Paul Preferred	73	74⅝
Erie	48½	49¼
Atlantic and Pacific	18¼	19¼
Iron Mountain	66	67
A. & P. Telegraph	19	19¼
Canton Company	80	80¼
Illinois Central	108½	108¼

At the close of business Gold was firm at 112@112⅛; Exchange dull, $4 83½@$4 84 to the £ Sterling.

The Sub-Treasury redeemed in Gold to-day $197,000 Principal, and paid out $192,000 Gold Interest, on the Public Debt. The Customs receipts, $260,000.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. reg., '81	119¼	5-20 reg., n. i., '65	117½
6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	119⅜	5-20 coup., n. i., '65	117¾
5-20 reg., '62	116⅛	5-20 reg., '67	118½
5-20 coup., '62	116⅝	5-20 coup., '67	119
Called bonds, '62	112½	5-20 coup., '68	118⅞
5-20 reg., '64	117½	10-40 reg	111½
5-20 coup., '64	118½	10-40 coup	113½
5-20 reg., '65	117½	5s coup., '81	112¾
5-20 coup., '65	118¾	6s Currency	116⅝

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the Railroad Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	93¾	Chic. & N. W. 1st	99¾
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	92¾	Chic. & N.W.C.G.B.	87⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s R. E.	90	Del., L. & W. 1st	102
N. Y. Cen. 6s Subs.	90	Del., L. & W. 7s C.	104
Erie 1st Ext.	102	Tol. & Wab. 1stExt.	96⅛
Erie 2d 7s, '79	101	T. & W. 1st St. L.D.	86½
Erie 3d 7s, '83	99½	Tol. & Wab. 2d	91
Erie 4th 7s, '80	97¼	Gt. West. 1st, '88	92½
Erie 5th 7s, '88	95	Gt. West. 2d, '93	84¼
Long Dock Bds	98	Gal. & Chic. 2d	97
Hud. R. 7s 3d, '75	101½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	104½
Har. C. M. & S. F.6s.	98	Morris & Essex 1st	106½
Alb. & Susq. 1st Bs.	100	Morris & Essex 2d	98½
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bs.	98	N. J. Cen. 1st New	104
Mich. C. C. 7s, 1902	97½	N. J. Cen. Conv.	101¾
Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82	109	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	97⅝	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100
M.So.& N.I.S.F.7℘c.	104⅞	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d	96
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	102	Clev. & Pitts. 3d	93
Clev. & Tol. N. Bds.	95	Chic. & Alton 1st	106
Clev., P. & A. O. Bs.	99	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	91½
Clev., P. & A. N. Bs.	95¼	Ohio & Miss. 2d	79¾
Det., M. & Tol. Bds.	97½	St. L. & I. Mt. 1st	96
Buff. & Erie N. Bds.	95	St. L. & I. Mt. 2d	84½
L. Shore Div. Bds.	95	M.&S.P.1st7s-10P.D.	95
L. Shore C. Bds.	95	M. & St. P. 7sG.R.D.	87½
Pac. R. 7s g. by Mo.	98	M. & St.P.1st LaC.D.	91
Cen. Pac. G. Bds.	95¾	M.&St.P.1stI.&M.D.	82
Cen. Pac. S. A. Bds.	103	M. & St.P.1st H.&D.	80
West. Pac. Bds.	87	Chic. & Mil. 1st	94½
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	85¾	Joliet & Chic. 1st	108
Union Pac. L. G. 7s.	81⅞	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	88½
Union Pac. In. 10s.	81¾	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	65
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	102½	Tol., P. & W. E. D.	88
Belle. & S. Ill. 1st 8s.	93	Tol., P. & W. W. D.	82½
Alton & T. H. 2d In.	77¾	Tol., P. & W. 2d	66
North Mo. 1st	86¾	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	100
Chic. & N. W. S. F.	99½	Bos., H. & E. 1st	30⅝
Chic. & N. W. I. Bs.	97	Bos., H. & E. guar.	43
Chic. & N. W. E.Bs.	86½	Ced. F. & Minn. 1st.	74

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—FEB. 9.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	101	...
City 6s, New	101⅞	102
Camden and Amboy	122	122½
Pennsylvania Central	99½	99¾
Reading	113⅛	113¾
Lehigh Valley	59⅞	60
Catawissa Preferred	42½	43
Philadelphia and Erie	23¼	23½
Northern Central	35	36
Lehigh Navigation	86¾	87
Lehigh Gold Loan	96¼	96½

The calculations upon the extent of the current Cotton Crop begin to excite unusual interest, because of the large receipts at the ports, thus far, not only in excess, about 317,000 bales of the last crop, but in excess of what is called the great crop of 1870-71 by 150,000 bales. Assuming no further excess over last year, the crop would turn out 4,247,000 bales as against 3,930,000 bales in 1872-73. But the bolder estimate, on the larger crop of 1870-71, would make the present crop, assuming that the receipts for the remainder of the crop year run parallel with 1870-71, 4,497,000 bales. A well-advised Cotton opinion, in view of the fact that there is at present nearly 100,000 bales in excess at the interior markets over last year, is to the effect that the crop will nearly or quite equal that of 1870-71, say 4,250,000 bales.

The following is an official statement of the receipts, expenses, and net earnings of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey for the year 1873 compared with 1872:

	1873.	1872.
Receipts	$8,881,365 98	$7,120,717 99
Expenses	4,215,584 20	4,236,806 31
Net earnings	$4,665,781 78	$2,883,911 68

After deducting dividend, 8 ℘ cent., interest, taxes, and rent Lehigh and Susquehanna Road, there remains a surplus of $977,323 41; of this surplus, $305,812 96 has been applied to the reduction of the valuations of equipment, leaving $671,510 45 remaining to the credit of profits.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

We are authorized to offer, on favorable terms, the remaining balance of $1,000,000 Bonds due on 132 miles of completed Road.

They are secured by a first mortgage on the extension of 217 miles, and the additional guarantee of the old line, with which it has been consolidated. The Road is well and favorably known as one of the most prosperous and important Trunk Lines in the West, having already large earnings, which were for 1873 $1,591,000. We believe the Bonds are destined to take high rank among Railway securities, and at the present low price prove a profitable investment.

They are $1,000 each; Coupons payable in coin, January and July.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau st.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS OF MERCANTILE FIRMS and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 9, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	19	Leather, sides	5,757
Bees-wax, pks	5	Resin, bbls	4
Coffee, bbls	29	Spts. Turp., bbls	226
Cotton, bales	8,780	Moss, bales	59
Flour bbls	12,224	Molasses, bbls	57
Meal, bbls	300	Tallow, pks	167
Meal, bags	330	Grease, pks	10
Wheat, bushels	68,720	Stearine, pks	150
Corn, bushels	36,750	Pork, pks	70
Oats, bushels	17,775	Cut Meats, pks	1,122
Rye, bushels	800	Lard, tcs	625
Barley, bushels	8,000	Lard, kegs	1,150
Peas, bushels	560	Butter, pks	2,333
Grass-seed, bags	452	Cheese, pks	1,143
Broom Corn, bales	81	Dressed Hogs, No	848
Dried Fruit, pks	63	Pecans, pks	555
Eggs, bbls	698	Rice, pkgs	242
Beans, bbls	757	Starch, pks	590
Hemp, bales	15	Pea-nuts, bags	152
Hops, bales	175	Tobacco, hhds	261
Hides, No	6,744	Tobacco, pks	1,312
Hides, bales	101	Wool, bales	37
Skins, bales	279	Whisky, bbls	460

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the brig Laura, for Yarmouth—1,226 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Jno. Zittlosen, for Havre—3,070 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

COFFEE—Rio has been quoted steady, with a moderate inquiry noted; 3,500 bags by the Cantoos, sold on private terms. The week's sales here were 4,615 bags; no arrivals. The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here this evening is 34,192 bags; at Baltimore, 1,725 bags; at Savannah, 1,000 bags; at New-Orleans, 3,500 bags, and at Galveston, 4,000 bags. Other kinds quiet within our range; offerings limited. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 24c.@24¼c.; fair, 25c.@25½c.; good, 26¼c.@26½c.; prime, 27c.@27¼c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 24c.@27¾c., gold; Java, 29c.@33c.; Maracaibo, 26½c.@28c.; Porto Rico, 26c.@27c.; Laguayra, 26½c.@28c.; Savanilla, 25c.@26¾c.; Costa Rica, 25½c.@27c.; Mexican, 26c.27c.; San Domingo, 23½c.@24c., and Jamaica, 25c.@27c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—There has been a more active business reported for early delivery at about former prices, in good part on speculative account. Sales have been made since our last of 3,002 bales, including 283 bales to shippers, 783 bales to spinners, 1,667 bales to speculators, and 269 bales in transit. The dealings for forward delivery have also been more extensive, but prices have been quoted 1-16c.@1-32c. ℘ lb. lower, closing steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 24,200 bales, (of which 4,000 bales were on Saturday evening and 20,200 to-day,) with 2,700 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with February option at 15 3-16c.@15¼c.; March, 15 9-16c.; April, 16 5-32c.@16 3-16c.; May, 16 9-32c.@16⅜c.; June, 16 31-32c.; July, 17 5-16c.@17⅜c. The receipts at this port to-day were 8,780 bales, including 2,447 bales from Norfolk, 1,656 bales from Charleston, 888 bales from Savannah, 3,452 bales from New-Orleans, and 337 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 37,385 bales, and thus far this week 56,310 bales, against 41,743 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last 2,754,374 bales, against 2,412,114 bales same time the preceding season. Consolidated (one day)—Exports to [illegible] solidated stock at the ports, 832,196 bales. The following quotations are based on cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	14⅝	14¾	14 15-16	14 15-16
Low Middling	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜
Middling	16	16⅛	16⅜	16⅜
Good Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in more demand and quoted rather firmer in price. The main inquiry has been for good shipping Extras, in lines, for prompt and forward delivery, on the basis of $6 90@$7 ℘ bbl., at which figures about 5,850 bbls. have been placed, partly for delivery the last half of the current month. In trade and Family brands a moderate movement has been reported within our range. The sales reported since our last have been 13,250 bbls. of all grades, including very poor to choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 50, chiefly at $5@$5 50; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western, $5 75@$6 35, chiefly at $5 90@$6 20; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 90@$7; good to fancy do. at $7@$8, chiefly at $7@$7 25; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 50@$7, chiefly at $6 90@$7; poor to very choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 65@$7 10, chiefly at $7 ℘ bbl., and Trade and Family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in limited request at essentially unchanged rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at from $6 25@$7 85 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 85@$11 for ordinary to fancy choice and Family Extras; $6 25@$6 50 for inferior stock, ℘ bbl....Canada and California Flour continues dull and nominal....Rye Flour has been in fair demand at $4 70@$6; poor Fine to very choice Superfine; sales 425 bbls., chiefly at $5 50@$6 for Superfine, ℘ bbl....Corn-meal has been quite moderately sought after within the previous range of from $4@$4 40 for ordinary to choice Yellow Western; $4 25@$4 35 for Jersey, and $4 65@$4 75 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 300 bbls., chiefly Western, within the range....Bag-meal inactive at from $1 45@$1 55 for Coarse; $1 55@$1 65 for Yellow, and $1 65@$1 80 for White, ℘ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour dull at from $2 50@$3 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for fancy, ℘ 100 lbs....Oatmeal at from $6 25@$8 25 ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—Raisins have been active and firm; sales 13,000 bxs. at $3 for Layer and $3 25 for loose Muscatel. Other kinds in moderate request at steady rates.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in more demand, partly to arrive, and chiefly for export, at a shade better prices, closing quite firmly. Winter Wheat has been held with confidence, but has been without activity, the dealings having been confined to small lots wanted by millers. Sales have been reported since our last of 137,000 bushels (part to arrive) at $1 63 for Canada Club, in bond; $1 63@$1 65 for good to very choice No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 61@$1 63 for No. 1 Minnesota do.; $1 61 for prime No. 1 Chicago do.; $1 58 for Nos. 1 and 2 do., car lots, together; $1 58@$1 60 for fair to choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, chiefly at $1 59 for prime full lots, prompt delivery, and $1 60 for do., to arrive within ten days; $1 57@$1 58 for No. 2 North-west Spring; $1 54@$1 57 for ordinary to prime No. 2 Chicago do.; $1 50@$1 60 for ungraded Spring, car stock; $1 25@$1 42½ for rejected Spring; $1 65@$1 65½ for White Spring; and $1 70 for ordinary White Western....Corn has been more sought after for home use and export at rather better prices toward the close. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 79,000 bushels at 80c.@83c. for ordinary to prime and Mixed Western, chiefly at 82c.@83c. for good to prime; 81c.@85c. for poor to very choice new Yellow do., mostly at 83c.@84c. for average lots; 83c.@85c. for new White do.; 83½c.@84c. for new and old Mixed Western; 88c.@89c. for old do. do....Rye firm within the range of $1 05@$1 10 for car and boat loads, with a good demand noted; 25,000 bushels State and Pennsylvania reported sold on private terms....Barley stiffly held, but inactive; a small lot of Two-rowed State sold at $1 75....Of Barley-malt, 500 bushels Canada West were reported sold on private terms; market firm....Of Western Green Peas 200 bbls. were disposed of at $1 70@$1 75 ℘ bushel....Oats have been quoted about steady, on, however, a very moderate trade; sales have been reported of 42,500 bushels at 60c.@62½c. for Mixed Western, from track and delivered; 62c.@63½c. for White do.; 60½c.@62c. for Mixed State....Feed in rather limited demand at $24@$29 ℘ ton....Stock of Grain in store includes 1,070,649 bushels Wheat, 541,800 bushels Corn, 14,603 bushels Rye, 40,906 bushels Barley, 23,769 bushels Malt, 735,992 bushels Oats, and 8,317 bushels Peas.

NAVAL STORES—A good demand prevails for Resin at rather firmer rates, with sales reported of 990 bbls. Strained at $2 55@$2 65, closing with $2 60 bid, and $2 65 asked; 1,600 bbls. good do., at $2 65 ℘ 280 lbs....Tar steady but dull....Spirits Turpentine quiet, but quoted firmer on the basis of 50c.@50½c. for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Has been inactive throughout, with prices quoted rather weak. Crude, in bulk, here at 7½c....Refined, for early delivery, at 15c., and March at 15¼c....At Philadelphia, 5,000 bbls.; February delivery, sold at 14½c....Refined, in cases, quoted at 21½c....Naphtha at 8¼c.

PROVISIONS—There has been a more active movement reported in Pork, almost wholly in new Western Mess, and mainly for forward delivery, but at easier prices, on more liberal offerings. Sales have been reported for early delivery of 375 bbls. new Western Mess, in lots, at $16 12½; 100 bbls. old do. at $14 75; with small lots of Western Prime Mess at $15, and extra Prime at $13 75@$14. And for forward delivery 1,750 bbls. new Western Mess, March options, at $16; 1,250 bbls. do., May, at $16 26; 250 bbls. do., June, at $16 25....Dressed Hogs in less request at 7¾c.@8c. for City, and 7c.@7⅜c. for Western....Cut-meats in comparatively limited demand, with the advantage as to price in favor of purchasers. Sales include 30 bxs. Rib Bellies, 16 to 17 lbs., at 8¼c.; 15,000 lbs. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 12 to 11 lbs., at 9⅞c.@10c.; 500 fresh Hams, 13 lbs., at 11c.; 1,500 Pickled Hams, in bulk, 11 lbs., at 11c.@11¼c.; 1,000 Smoked do., 12 lbs., at 13c., with Western Pickled Hams, tierce stock, 14 lbs. averages, quoted at 11¼c.; 400 Pickled Shoulders, in bulk, at 7½c.; 750 Smoked do., at 8½c.@8¾c.; 100 boxes rejected dry-salted Shoulders at 5¼c., with prime lots held at 6⅜c.@6½c., and buyers reported as not bidding more than 6c....Bacon easier and somewhat irregular, on a limited trade; sales include 225 bxs. Western Long Clear at 8½c.; 450 bxs. Short Clear at 8⅝c.@8 11-16c.; and 500 bxs. Long and Short Clear, last half of February and first half of March, at 8⅝c., with March options quoted at 8⅝c.@8 11-16c....Lard has been offered more freely and has been quoted lower, leading to a more active business. Sales for early delivery embrace 600 tcs. Western Steam at 9¼c.@9 5-16c., closing weak at 9¼c.@9 5-16c. for prime; small lots of Western Kettle at 9⅝c.; 300 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c.; small lots of No. 1 at 9c., and 350 tcs. Refined within the range of 9⅝c.@9¾c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 2,250 tcs. Prime to Choice, February options, at 9¼c.@9½c., closing with Prime quoted at 9¼c.@9 5-16c.; 2,500 tcs. Prime, March, at 9 5-16c.@9 7-16c., closing at 9 5-16c.@9⅜c.; 2,000 tcs., April, at 9½c.@9⅝c., closing at 9½c.; 750 tcs., May, at 9¾c., closing at 9⅝c.@9¾c., and (late on Saturday) 500 tcs., June, at 10c....Beef has been less sought after, but has been quoted steady. Sales have been reported of 140 bbls. We quote the range from $10 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12 50@$13 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl., and $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$25 for India Mess, and $28 50 for Extra do., ℘ tierce....Beef Hams in demand at $24@$26 ℘ bbl....A fair movement has been reported in desirable grades of Butter at generally steady rates. We quote the range of firkins and tubs at from 30c.@42c. for fair to strictly prime State and nearby products, and at 44c.@50c. for strictly choice to very fancy lots; 38c.@50c. for fair to very fancy do., pails, and 26c.@36c. for the range of Western, and Rolls at from 26c.@34c. ℘ lb....Cheese has been rather less actively inquired for, mainly on export account, but prices have been quoted strong and buoyant for most desirable makes of stock on restricted offerings: State Factory, poor to choice, quoted at from 16c.@16½c., chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for strict good to choice, and 14c.@15c. for fair to strict good shipping qualities; State Dairy, 10c.@15½c.; Western product at 9½c.@15c. for fair to choice Factory; 4c.@12c. for Skimmed stock, ℘ lb.; job lots of stock, ¼c.@½c. ℘ lb. higher.

SEEDS—Clover has been moderately sought after at about previous prices. Sales include 300 bags Western at 9¼c., and 100 bags choice State, reported at 10½c. ℘ lb. Rough Flax selling slowly; quoted at $2 35@$2 50, the latter an extreme. Timothy in limited request, within the range of from $3 25@$3 50 ℘ bushel. Calcutta Linseed inactive at $2 70, gold, ℘ bushel.

SPICES—Have been offered with reserve and generally quoted quite firm, but have been without remarkable animation. Mace quoted firm at $1 25@$1 28; No. 1 Nutmegs at $1 04@$1 05; Cassia at 25c.@25½c.; Cloves at 50c.; East India Pepper at 22¼c.@22½c.; White Pepper at 31½c.@32c.; Pimento at 12¾c.@12⅞c.; Ginger at 11¾c.@12¼c. ℘ lb., gold.

SUGARS—A moderately active inquiry prevails for Raw, chiefly on refining account, at steady prices. Sales since our last, 2,307 hhds., 140 boxes, and 18,239 bags, including 1,600 hhds. Centrifugal at 8¾c.; 640 hhds. and 140 boxes new crop do., on private terms; 18,239 bags Manila at 7½c.@7⅝c., and (late on Saturday) 67 hhds. Melado at 5¼c. ℘ lb. A cargo of 7,200 bags Manila, just arrived, came to a refiner. We quote: Fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do., 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@8⅞c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.@8⅞c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8¼c.@9c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c. Refining Sugars have been in good demand, with Hard quoted at 10½c.@10⅝c.; A's, 9⅞c.@9⅞c.; Yellow at 8⅛c.@9¼c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow quiet but firm; sales, 90,000 lbs. common to prime at 7c.@7¾c....Stearine quoted at 9½c.@9⅝c. for the best, but inactive.

TEAS—Have been quoted steady, though quite moderately sought after; 100 half-chests Green sold on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 300 bbls., in lots, at $1 ℘ gallon; market essentially unchanged.

FREIGHTS—Berth Freights have been somewhat brisker, but at irregular, and, in the instance of the Liverpool steam-ships, rather lower rates. The offerings were mostly of Grain and Flour. In the chartering line trade was slow, with rates quoted about as before. Vessels suited to the Petroleum trade were in most request, with some inquiry noted for tonnage for the Stave trade and for general cargo....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 100 bales Cotton, on private terms, quoted at ½d. ℘ lb., as it runs; 64,000 bushels Grain, on the basis of 10d.; 2,000 bushels do. at 10½d. ℘ bushel; 150 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; 450 tcs. Beef at 7s.@8s. ℘ tierce; 260 bbls. Pork, part at 5s. 6d.@6s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; 550 boxes Bacon at 45s.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 45s.; 50 bales Hair at 45s. ℘ ton; also a British bark, 567 tons, with about 3,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Baltimore, on private terms; and a bark, with a full cargo of Flour and Grain from do., reported at 4s. ℘ bbl. and 11d. ℘ bushel....For London, by sail, 3,100 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; also a British ship, 822 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For Glasgow, by steam, (of through freight,) 1,500 bbls. Flour at 5s. ℘ bbl.; 28,000 bushels Grain at 12¾d.@13½d. ℘ bushel; and 500 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ℘ ton....For the Continent, direct, a Norwegian steamship, 992 tons. net; hence, with a full cargo of grain, on private terms....For Bremen or Hamburg, a British bark, 897 tons, (to arrive from Tybee,) with about 6,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 9d. ℘ bbl....For Antwerp, by sail, 48,000 bushels Rye, at 12½d. ℘ bushel, and 29 hhds. Tallow, at 42s. 6d. ℘ ton....For Rotterdam, a German bark, 331 tons, with Tobacco, reported from Baltimore, on private terms....For Stettin, a Swedish bark, 595 tons, hence, with general cargo, chiefly agricultural machinery, at £1,900....For Cadiz, an American bark, 476 tons, hence, with a full cargo of Staves, reported on the basis of $45 for Light Pipe....For Odessa a Norwegian brig, 208 tons, hence, with equal to about 7,000 cases Petroleum, reported on the basis of 50c., or measurement goods at about 45s....For Pernambuco an American bark, 184 tons, with a full cargo of Flour, from Baltimore, on private terms....For the south side of Cuba and back to Boston, a schooner, at 49c....For the north side of Cuba, a schooner, with Shooks, reported from Portland, at 10c.@12c....For St. Jago and back to Boston, a schooner, at 49c....For Hayti and back to Boston, a brig, 150 tons, and two schooners, 141 and 124 tons, and another, 116 tons, reported at $1,700, $1,600, $1,600, and $1,500 respectively.

OSWEGO, Feb. 9.—Flour unchanged; sales, 1,200 bbls. at $8 for No. 1 Spring; $9 for Amber Winter; $9 50 for White Winter; $10 for Double Extra. Wheat steady; sales, 2,500 bushels No. 2 Red Winter at $1 75. Corn quiet at 80c. Oats firm; sales, 1,400 bushels State at 54½c.@55c., on track at the east side. Barley quiet; Canada held at $2 10. Corn-meal—$1 55 for bolted, and $1 50 for unbolted ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; shorts, [illegible]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Feb. 9, 1874.

There was a slow trade in Beeves on both yesterday and to-day. When the markets closed at noon on this day a large proportion of the Cattle on hand still remained unsold. Quality ranged from common to good, and some very choice Steers and Oxen were on sale. Prices ranged from 9c.@13c. ℘ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 9¼ cwt., on 56 lbs. to 60 lbs. to the cwt. net. Only those Steers that sold from 12½c.@13c. ℘ lb. obtained 59 lbs. to 60 lbs. allowance net. Steers sold from $103@$125 ℘ head, Oxen from $158 93@$165 ℘ head. Milch Cows were slow, and sold $46@$67@$73 ℘ head. Smooth quality Milk-fed Veals were not quoted. Grass Calves sold from $10 75@$12 50 ℘ head. Sheep sold off in large lots at fair rates, quality being generally good, but trade was small and slow, a heavy run of fresh stock being unsold at noon. Prices ranged from $6 37½@$8 30 ℘ cwt. Four cars of commission Hogs remained on sale. There were no quotations, and trade opened at noon slow in both City and Western Dressed.

SALES.

C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood 158 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt. Vail & Valentine sold for J. Thompson 83 coarse Illinois Steers, with a good top, from 10½c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for W. Bobbins, 22 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; for selves, 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. S. B. Richardson sold for self 13 common State Steers at 10c., weight 7 cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 96 Missouri Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 48 common Missouri Steers at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 85 Cherokee Steers, fed in Illinois, at 10½c. ℘ lb., weight 5½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for G. Wells 179 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for A. Gillespie, 47 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; for Ferguson & Rowe, 63 generally good Kentucky Steers from 11¼c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; for selves, 5 State Oxen at $165 50 ℘ head; 2 State Oxen at $162 50 ℘ head; 2 State Oxen for $317 86. Seary & Ryan sold on commission 36 generally fair Illinois Steers from 10¾c.@11¼c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for self and company 62 generally good Kentucky Steers from 11½c.@12½c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 96 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; for B. Gardner, 48 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6½ cwt. T. McCaffry sold for self 66 common Illinois Steers at 10¼c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; held on sale, 65 Illinois Steers. T. Gillis sold for self 71 good Illinois Steers from 12½c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 9¼ cwt.; for self and Healy, 283 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11½c. ℘ lb., weights from 7 cwt. to 7½ cwt. W. Thompson sold for Morris Waixel & Co. 164 common Illinois Steers at 10¾c. ℘ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 99 fair Illinois Steers, with a good top, from 11½c.@12c. ℘ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 45 good Illinois Steers generally at 12½c. ℘ lb.; also from $103@$105@$115@$125 ℘ head.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market, Hume & Elliott sold 171 Ohio Sheep, weight 12,460 lbs., at 6¼c. ℘ lb.; 317 Ohio Sheep, weight 29,120 lbs., at $6 45 ℘ cwt.; 276 Ohio Sheep, weight 26,640 lbs., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 186 Ohio Sheep, weight 16,580 lbs., at 6⅝c. ℘ lb.; 258 State Sheep, weight 22,210 lbs., at 6⅞c. ℘ lb.; 365 Ohio Sheep, weight 33,380 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 184 State Sheep, weight 16,710 lbs., at 7¼c. ℘ lb.; 704 Ohio Sheep, weight 62,830 lbs., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 130 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,110 lbs., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 65 Michigan Sheep, weight 4,810 lbs., at 7½c. ℘ lb.; 20 Grass Calves at $9 ℘ head; 25 Grass Calves at $10 75 ℘ head. Same firm sold, during this past week, 7,967 Sheep and Lambs at $54,084 31, average $6 78 ℘ head. J. Kirby sold 56 Sheep, weight 5,580 lbs., at 6⅞c. ℘ lb.; 102 Sheep, weight 9,150 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.; 114 Sheep, weight 15,950 lbs., at 7⅝c. ℘ lb.; 16 Calves at $12 50 ℘ head; also sold, during this past week, 4,631 Sheep for $29,744 61.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market, Judd & Buckingham sold 139 choice Ohio Sheep, weight 17,770 lbs., at $8 30 ℘ cwt. T. H. Reid held on sale 1 car of Hogs. P. Lerch held on sale 3 cars of Hogs.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Harsmus Cove for week ending Feb. 7, 1874: 5,068 head of horned Cattle, 6,737 Sheep, 12,222 Hogs, 9 cars of Horses.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth Street Yards for week ending Feb. 9, 1874: 3,015 head of horned Cattle, 8 Cows, 325 Veals, 2 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards for week ending Feb. 7, 1874: 12,524 Sheep, 40 Cows, 121 Calves, with 2,746 Sheep, 16 Bulls, 55 Calves fresh to hand to-day.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Sheep Market for week ending Feb. 7, 1874: 21,674 Hogs, 9,243 Sheep, with 7,314 Hogs, 2,885 Sheep fresh to hand to-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Cattle held firmly; sales, 3,000 head Extra State and Western Steers at $7 50@$8; fair to good, $6@$7; common, $4@$5 50. Sheep in fair demand; sales, 7,000 at $4@$7 50. Hogs firmly held; sales, 5,000 at $9 25@$9 50.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 9.—Flour dull and nominal; sales of Extra Spring at $5 50@$6 for fair to choice. Wheat in fair demand and higher at $1 24 for No. 1 Spring; $1 22¼ for No. 2, cash, $1 23⅞ March, $1 26¾ April. No. 3 do., $1 16; Rejected, $1 10. Corn advanced and in fair demand at 57¼c. cash, 57¾c.@57⅞c. March, 63c. May; Rejected—Old, 52½c.@53c.; New, 46c.@47¼c. Oats in fair demand and higher; sales of No. 2 at 42¼c. spot, 43c. March; Rejected, 39c. Rye firm at 82c.@83c. for No. 2. Barley in fair demand and advanced at $1 70@$1 75 for No. 2 Spring, fresh; $1 80 for North-western; $1 55 for No. 3 Spring. Provisions dull and drooping. Pork dull and lower; cash nominally $14 35; March $14 50; April $14 75. Lard quiet and weak; cash nominal; March closed at $9; April, $9 15. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged at 5¾c. for Shoulders; 7½c. for Short Rib Middles; 7¾c. for Short Clear Middles, all loose. Bacon steady at 7½c. for Shoulders; 8¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 9c. for Clear Sides, all packed. Dressed Hogs steady at $6 50. Whisky firm at 96c. Receipts—13,000 bbls. Flour, 86,000 bushels Wheat, 68,000 bushels Corn, 37,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Rye, and 16,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 16,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, and 20,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull, unsettled, and lower; $1 22½ bid for No. 2 Spring; sales of No. 3 Fall at $1 44. Corn dull and lower for track lots; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 59c. at East Side on track; No. 2 Mixed and White Mixed in elevator at 61½c., cash; 64¾c.@64⅞c. April; 66c. May. Oats steady at 47c.@47½c. for No. 2 in elevator. Barley unsettled; small business. Rye firm and inactive at 85c.@87c. Whisky steady at 96c. Pork easier; sales of small lots at $15 25@$15 50. Dry-salted Meats easier; no movements in round lots; jobbing and order sales of packed lower at 6½c.@6¼c. for Shoulders; 8c.@8½c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¼c.@8⅝c. for Clear Sides. Bacon—Only a limited jobbing demand at lower prices; Shoulders at 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.@9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Lard nominally 8⅞c. Live Hogs dull and lower at $4 75@$5 for Shipping; $5 25@$5 50 for Packing; $5 75 for Extra. Cattle quiet at $3 12½ for good Texan Feeders; $4 50 for Mixed Natives and Texans; $4 50@$5 75 for Native Steers. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 29,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, 4,200 Hogs, 1,000 Cattle.

BUFFALO, Feb. 9.—Grain in store and afloat—Wheat, 163,269 bushels; Corn, 40,786 bushels; Oats, 34,526 bushels; Rye, 500 bushels; Barley, 43,616 bushels; Peas, 272 bushels; Barley-malt, 984 bushels. Imports for the last forty-eight hours—Flour, 7,600 bbls.; Wheat, 41,790 bushels; Corn, 26,019 bushels; Oats, 34,200 bushels; Barley, 7,895 bushels. Exports—Wheat 36,800 bushels; Corn, 25,200 bushels; Oats, 33,600 bushels; Barley, 8,680 bushels. Flour quiet; Western-ground Spring, $7@$7 50; Baker's, $7 25@$8 25; Amber, $8@$8 50; White, $8 50@$9 50. Wheat dull; sales of small lots Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 45; quoted—Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, $1 53@$1 54; do. No. 2 do., $1 45; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 43; Red Winter, $1 60@$1 65; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75. Corn quiet; sales of 3,000 bushels No. 2, on the track, at 72c.; Old held at 76c.@77c. Oats steady; Western held at 55c. Barley firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt steady; Canada, $2@$2 25; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Dressed Hogs, 7½c.@8c. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and nominal at $1 45@$1 50. Corn in good demand at 59c.@60c., in the ear; 61c.@63c., shelled. Oats steady at 46c.@54c. Rye firm and higher at 97c.@99c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter firm. Pork nominal at $15 25@$15 50. Lard quiet; held—Steam, 8⅞c.; Kettle, 9 1-16c. Bulk-meats dull; Shoulders sold at 5⅞c.@6c., spot; 5⅞c., buyer March; 6c., seller March; Clear Rib Sides, sold at 7⅝c.@7¾c., cash; 7⅞c., buyer March; Clear Sides, 8c. Bacon quiet; Shoulders, 7c., cash and buyer until the 20th of February; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.@8⅝c.; Clear Sides, 9c. Live Hogs dull and lower; light grades, $5 50@$5 75; heavy grades, $5 85@$6 10, the latter an extreme; receipts, 3,500; shipments, 4,000. Whisky firm at 96c.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 26½ for No. 1; $1 24 for No. 2; March, $1 24⅞; April, $1 27½. Oats steady at 40½c. for No. 2. Corn firm and in fair demand at 56½c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye steady at 78c. for No. 1. Barley firm and scarce at $1 70 for No. 2. Pork sold at $14 50@$14 75. Hams in Pickle sold at 9½c.@10½c. Dry Salted Meats firm at 5¾c. for Shoulders, loose; Boxed Middles, 7¾c.@8c. Lard steady at 9½c. for Kettle; 9c. for Steam. Live Hogs steady at $5 25@$5 50. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, and 1,700 Hogs. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, and 38,000 bushels Wheat.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 9.—Flour dull, heavy, and nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet; receipts small; Pennsylvania Red, $1 55@$1 56; Ohio and Indiana do., $1 50@$1 55; other grades unchanged. Corn dull, heavy, and unchanged. Oats firmer and higher; light supply; Southern, 55c.@62c.; Western, 58c.@62c. Rye firmer and higher at 96c.@98c. Hay unchanged. Provisions in fair jobbing demand, but little inquiry for round lots; prices unchanged. Western Butter—Market bare; wanted; Roll at 33c.@37c.; Tub, 33c.@40c. Coffee dull at 25c.@27c. Whisky dull at $1, cash.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 9.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet at 70c. Oats quiet at 63c.@65c. Pork firmer at $15 50. Bulk Meats unchanged and quiet; Shoulders, 6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8½c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c., loose. Bacon quiet and unchanged; Shoulders, 7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c., packed. Sugar-cured Hams, 12¼c.@12½c. Lard, 9¼c.@9¾c. for tierce; 10¼c.@10½c. for keg; 9c. for steam. Whisky, 95½c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Flour dull; Superfine, $5 75; Extras, $6 25@$6 75; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 25@$7 75; State, Ohio, and Western do., $7 75@$8 25; Fancy, $8 50@$10 25. Wheat dull; Red, $1 58@$1 65; Amber, $1 65@$1 78; White, $1 80@$1 85. Rye steady at 96c. Corn dull; Yellow, 76c.@78c. Oats unsettled; White, 59c.@63c. Petroleum steady; Crude, 13c.; Refined, 14⅞c.@15c. Whisky steady at $1 01.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 9.—Flour quiet and weak at $6@$9 50. Corn firm and scarce; held at 78c. Oats firm and scarce at 59c.@61c. Lard quiet and weak at 9¼c.@10¼c. Bulk Meats in fair demand and lower at 6½c.@6¾c. for Shoulders; 8¼c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8¾c. for Clear Sides.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 9.—Spirits of Turpentine steady at 40½c. Resin quiet; $2 20 for Strained. Crude Turpentine firm; $2 15 for Hard, and $3 15 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet at $2 30.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 9.—Cotton movement checked by high prices; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; Ordinary, 10¼c.; net receipts, 18,914 bales; gross, 19,711 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,012 bales; to the Continent, 2,150 bales; France, 3,441 bales; coastwise, 1,858 bales; sales, 2,500 bales; last evening, 7,000 bales; stock, 331,794 bales.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 9.—Cotton firmer; Middling, 15½c.@15¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.@14¾c.; Good Ordinary, 14¼c.; net receipts, 2,053 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,083 bales; coastwise, 1,836 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, 57,380 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 9.—Cotton firm; fair demand; Good Ordinary, 13¾c.; Middling, 15⅜c.; net receipts 3,042 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,309 bales; to the Continent, 1,100 bales; coastwise, 1,666 bales; sales, 2,000 bales; stock, 118,205 bales.

MOBILE, Feb. 9.—Cotton quiet, firm, and higher; Middling, 15¾c.; Low Middling, 14⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅞c.; net receipts, 2,520 bales; exports [illegible] 476 bales; sales, 1,500 bales; stock, [illegible]

SAVANNAH, Feb. 9.—Cotton firm [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 10, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—A ROUND OF PLEASURE—Mr. G. L. Fox, the Marten Family.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MONEY—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Brougham, Miss J. Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—FOLLINE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. W. Davidge, Miss Ada Dyas.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ELENE—Mrs. J. B. Booth, Miss Mary Wells, Mr. H. A. Weaver.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—THE RAG PICKER.—VARIETIES—Mr. E. Eddy, Miss Nelly Pieris.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FUN IN A FOG—The Volkes' troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE, OPERATIC, AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

[illegible] MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EGYPTIAN ANTIQUITIES—PAINTINGS.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY NIGHT—Curiosities. Afternoon and evening.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory.)

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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☞ Advertisements for THE WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

FOR SALE.—*A six cylinder Hoe Press, recently in use in this office, in good order, will be sold cheap. Apply at the Counting-room,* TIMES *Office.*

The proceedings in full of the recent important Convention of Iron Masters in the City of Philadelphia, will be printed in THE WEEKLY TIMES *of Wednesday, Feb. 11. Orders for extra copies will be received at the counting-room, and should be forwarded without delay.*

We have not taken any part in the controversy with regard to District Attorney BRITTON, in Brooklyn, but there are some circumstances connected with the affair which do not seem to be altogether creditable. An investigation was ordered into the charges against Mr. BRITTON, and the case was then sent to the Governor for decision. Ever since that time Mr. BRITTON'S accuser in this City has been stating every day that the Governor had "made up his mind to remove BRITTON." The object of stating this is, of course, to settle Mr. BRITTON'S case before the Governor has quite done with it. But it is also designed to produce a certain effect upon the Governor himself. Perhaps it is thought that the Governor is bound to please the *Tribune* in return for the civil things which that paper said of him before his election—that he had "struck the plundered treasury of Erie for salary at the rate of $60,000 a year," (*Tribune*, Oct. 14, 1872;) that he had signed a check for the purpose of "bribing a Judge," (*Ibid*;) that "he belonged to the party of addition and silence," (Oct 3;) "a very respectable man, which means that he has never been in jail," (Aug. 30, 1872;)—and many other things even more complimentary in tone, but which we have no desire to reproduce in these columns. All these attacks appeared in the *Tribune* before the sudden and miraculous conversion of its present editor. The Governor has every inducement to "take a hand in" a fight to gratify the *Tribune*.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* complains that the New-York journals have withdrawn "from the centennial authorities the hearty co-operation they have been giving so long and so ably to their arduous undertaking." We do not know which of the New-York journals are referred to by our contemporary, but it certainly cannot intend to include THE TIMES in the number. We have, we believe, written and published at least two articles to every one published by the *Ledger* in advocacy of the centennial. Seldom a week passes without an appeal from us in behalf of the undertaking in which the *Ledger* takes so great and commendable an interest. Certainly we have not seen more earnest or more frequent appeals in the *Ledger* itself. From the very first, as our files will show, we have heartily supported this great project. To be sure, we think it ought to be carried out by money raised in the various States, rather than by Government aid—the Government not being in a position at this moment to part with money except for the most indispensable purposes. The Treasury is not overflowing with riches—and Congress has been expressly asked by the Secretary to confine its demands within as limited a space as possible. In pointing out these facts, we have simply been consistent with the general drift of our articles on financial subjects—that is, that the strictest economy is necessary, and that the Government should not be forced to increase its liabilities, because if it were so forced it would be obliged to adopt extraordinary (and, as we think, indefensible) measures to meet those liabilities. To suggest these points is not to oppose the Centennial Exhibition. It may be, however, that the *Ledger* did not intend to accuse us [illegible] so, it might as well specifically leave us out of its strictures on the next occasion, and give us credit for our efforts to further its own views.

As the Legislature appears to have some difficulty in finding anything profitable to do, it should turn its attention to correcting the abuses which exist in the offices of Sheriff and County Clerk. In several counties of the State, these officials are deriving incomes from fees which are out of all proportion to the services rendered. The only way to reform this abuse is to abolish the fee system entirely, and make these offices salaried. Congress has taken this subject under consideration in relation to United States officials, and our Legislature should follow its example. The Bar Association of this City might very easily do a great public service by drawing up a proper bill and urging its passage. It would, of course, be strongly opposed by the professional politicians, who use these rich places for partisan purposes; but public opinion in favor of the reform would speedily be found too strong to be resisted. We hope the matter will at least be brought before the Bar Association at the next meeting.

The House of Representatives yesterday took a turn at pure buncombe, resolving that Congress should not adjourn until it had reformed the currency, settled the transportation question, and reduced the expenses of the Government. These are, in theory, excellent purposes to entertain. The country, however, would be quite as well pleased if Congress should *do* something toward carrying them out. The disposition of the public-buildings reform the week before last, the proposition to extend the limit of greenback issues, the refusal to fix a day for adjournment—these have more weight with the people than the professions to which they give such flat contradiction.

After a long series of electoral victories for the French Radicals, the peasant voters of the Pas de Calais have elected the Government candidate. This, of course, is altogether too slender a basis on which to construct a theory of reaction, but the Duc DE BROGLIE and his adherents will doubtless make the most of it, being at present in the position of men prepared to be thankful for small mercies. When the French Foreign Minister lately took pains to state, in the Assembly, that the Government cherished no hostility whatever to Italy "as circumstances had made her," it was assumed, in spite of the German menace which prompted the declaration, that the independence of priestly dictation which it involved would greatly improve the popularity of the Cabinet with the mass of the people. The suspension of the rabidly Ultramontane *Univers*, which followed the speech of the Duc DECAZES, was a further evidence that the Government, if naturally afraid of Germany, was at least not afraid of the priests, and it is just possible that the change in popular feeling produced by these indications of policy has had something to do with the result in the Pas de Calais.

Public interest in the Foster tragedy is revived by the decision of the Court of Appeals reversing the judgment which Mrs. PUTNAM obtained in the lower courts awarding her damages against the Broadway Railroad Company for the death of her husband. The decision of the Court of Appeals in this case establishes the law of this State to be, that railroad companies are not responsible for the acts of drunken passengers who conduct themselves as FOSTER did. This being so, it is impossible to imagine any circumstances likely to occur under which the companies could be made to answer in damages. This conclusion may be based on good law, but it forces the passenger who may hereafter be exposed to peril in our street cars from the drunken ruffians who infest them to protect himself, for he cannot expect either the conductor or driver to help him. The companies have heretofore been too indifferent to the safety of their respectable passengers; but they are likely to be much more so in the future, for they will construe this decision to mean much more than it does. It can only be hoped that the ruffians will be magnanimous enough to respect those rights of decent people which it appears the courts are powerless to protect.

From the announcement that committees of the Senate and Assembly will, on Thursday evening, give a final hearing on the bill increasing head-money on emigrants, there is reason to fear that it has been determined to pass this measure. These "hearings" before committees of the Legislature are useful only as affording excuses for disregarding public opinion. The persons lobbying in behalf of a bill of course are informed when the hearing is to take place, and are careful to appear. They make their statements in favor of the bill under consideration, and nobody being present to object, the committee pretend to believe that everybody favors it. Such will doubtless be the result in regard to this Head-money bill, yet the committees know perfectly well that the press of this City, which can be fairly taken on such a question as this to reflect public opinion, has spoken in strong terms against it. In fact, nobody has had anything to say in its favor, except those Commissioners of Emigration who have so easily managed to spend more than their income, and desire to release themselves from an unpleasant dilemma by making a raid on the steam-ship companies. This should be a conclusive argument against the bill, but we cannot hope that the committees will so regard it.

FINANCIAL NOSTRUMS.

We are not of those who believe that the system of finance forced on this country by the war is an unmixed good or an unmixed evil. Few things in this world are either the one or the other. But our financial system has certainly done considerable injury in one way. It has accustomed our people to values in a measure fictitious, and in this manner has unsettled the ordinary and sound notions of what is really good in business matters. Especially has it accustomed our people to regarding as money the notes of the Government, which have certain attributes of money, since they are, when tendered, a legal discharge of obligations, but which in fact and in intent are but promises to pay money. During the twelve years during which we have been accustomed to receive and pay out these notes as legal tenders, their actual [illegible] purpose, has become obscured. We have gradually forgotten that they were only evidences of a public debt, which must be paid by taxes levied on our production and savings. We have come to consider them as conveying, in themselves, some actual property, instead of being, as they are, pledges in the nature of mortgages, which we have given as a nation upon our property. Nothing discloses the confusion which has been brought about on this point more than the propositions which are made from time to time to relieve financial distress by the issue of more of these Government notes in one form or other.

The last of these propositions comes from Mr. WENDELL PHILLIPS, and is a model of its kind. Mr. PHILLIPS is a fair representative of that class of theorists who believe that the people of this country can become prosperous by some other method than the old-fashioned one of working and saving. He has written a letter explaining his views, which he addresses, with considerable propriety to Mr. B. F. BUTLER. Without undertaking to reproduce here the details of Mr. PHILLIPS' scheme, it is sufficient to say that he wishes the Government to lend to all who wish to borrow, and to borrow of all who wish to lend. His plan is not unlike that of Hon. Mr. BUTLER himself, and of Hon. Mr. KELLEY also, which is known as the interconvertible-greenback-and-three-sixty-five-one-hundredths-interest-bearing-bond plan. If the name is a long one, it is not our fault. It is no longer than is necessary to describe the thing. Mr. PHILLIPS thinks that if the Government should only lend greenbacks to all who would pay 3 65-100 per cent. per annum for them, and exchange the notes for a bond bearing interest at the same rate, at the pleasure of the holder, we should have a currency over which foreign creditors would have no control. In this he is right. Foreign creditors would unquestionably leave us in the undisturbed enjoyment of any such contrivance, if we should ever be insane enough to set it up. He also thinks that the Government would make a profit by the transaction. Ordinary corporations would hardly see any profit in lending their notes at a certain low rate whenever the current rate was higher, and paying the same rate to get them back whenever the current rate was lower. Lending below the market and borrowing above it, is not usually regarded as a promising way of doing business. But Mr. PHILLIPS has ciphered out, as a result of it, a net saving of forty millions to the Government.

The radical defect in Mr. PHILLIPS' ideas on finance is his belief that the notes of the Government are money instead of evidences of debt, and that the possession of an indefinite quantity of these notes would make men rich. He says that a debtor nation is the slave of its creditor, and he proposes that our own country shall run in debt $1,200,000,000 off hand. This is a curious way of escaping from the slavery of creditors. We do not suppose that Mr. PHILLIPS' notions will gain any great favor among those accustomed to financial transactions; but they are not unlike a good many things uttered in Congress, and the men who utter them profess to believe that they are the notions of their constituents. If they are, they are so much the more mischievous. Just so far as they prevail, the country will lay up for itself a store of evils from which it cannot escape.

THE LATE MR. JAMES W. GERARD.

Everybody will take sincere pleasure in the general tributes of respect called forth by the death of Mr. JAMES W. GERARD. He was not a man who had ever occupied high official stations, or had in any way lived much in the public view. He had, indeed, for some years past withdrawn himself from the current of affairs by his retirement from all active pursuits. Yet his death, on Saturday evening, at the advanced age of eighty years, has occasioned general regret, and is justly regarded as a public loss. Thousands who never knew him personally mourn for him as a pure-hearted citizen who, through a long life, labored constantly, intelligently, but unobtrusively, for the public good. But those who knew him most intimately have most reason to regret that the force of his example has been withdrawn. Only those who were near to him could fully know his rare ability and culture, his singular purity of purpose, his stainless record in all the relations of life. The usefulness of such a career as his only increases with the lapse of years; and the fact that Mr. GERARD outlived the allotted duration of human existence has not served to decrease the general grief his death has caused.

A native of the City where his life was passed, and where it closed, Mr. GERARD came from the French Huguenot stock, which has furnished so many examples of sterling worth. He early displayed the high qualities which distinguished his career. Industry, probity, and perseverance were his characteristics at school and college, as they were subsequently during his practice as a lawyer. A man of great capacity for public affairs, his natural antipathy for the chicanery of politics kept him aloof from office, but his fellow-citizens indirectly derived large benefits from his uncommon talents. It was reserved for him to do more for the community in which he lived as a private citizen than has been accomplished by many who have had the aid of official power. He found the Police of his City a disorganized mob, and he reformed it by the simple expedient of inducing it to wear a uniform. He found the youth of the Metropolis being sacrificed to a barbarous penal system, and he saved them by establishing the House of Refuge. Indeed, it was his chief excellence, his first claim to the respect of those who survive him, that he was always the earnest, faithful, and intelligent friend of the children. His service to the common schools of our City cannot be estimated too highly; his later years were devoted to them almost exclusively, and the impress of his enlightened spirit must remain upon them permanently.

When such a man is taken from us, it is fitting that every opportunity should be taken to testify the high regard for him entertained by his fellow-citizens. The proceedings in the several courts yesterday were demanded by the occasion. Honor paid to the memory of such a man as JAMES W. GERARD is a public benefit. It will encourage young men just entering upon the active duties of life to choose an honorable part. Especially will it influence young lawyers for good; and the time has come when such an influence upon the profession is urgently needed. The profligacy which became so glaring in all our affairs under the Ring did not spare the profession of the law. A low standard of morals was established, and it was thought no wrong for lawyers to serve themselves or their clients at any cost of honor. Much has already been done to correct this evil, and we believe the practice of the law in this City has been freed from the reproach which lately attached to it. The courts have certainly been purified, and this purification has had its natural effect upon the Bar. But the profession can be still further elevated, and in no way can this end be served so well as by bidding it copy the example left it by JAMES W. GERARD. A long career as a lawyer which is without a blemish, joined with unselfish and unostentatious devotion to the public welfare, has been followed by the gratitude of the whole community. The life of a thoroughly good man, no matter what his path in life may be, is never thrown away; and although Mr. GERARD has passed away from the world, his influence will live after him, and we trust will lead many a young lawyer to follow in his steps, and thus acquire a claim to remembrance greater than that which any official titles can bestow.

CENTENNIAL STUDIES.

As the centennial approaches, everything connected with the Revolutionary period attracts increasing interest. Not only is this manifested in regard to affairs of State, but also, in many parts of the country, in a diligent inquiry into the social customs and every-day life of our fathers. Old furniture, old pictures and portraits representing the costumes of our great-grandfathers and great-grandmothers, old wedding-dresses in which brides were married a hundred years ago, old spinning-wheels, old letters, and old books are beginning to be industriously gathered from garrets and other hiding places in which they have long reposed; and a quiet but energetic polishing up of the memory of many persons is also going on in regard to revolutionary dates and historical occurrences, which they have thought of but little since their school days.

The study of the condition of public and private affairs in the former days of the Republic is one which, at the present time, is especially needed, and which may be made of incalculable value. Our country, in some respects, very much resembles a man who, having come from an old-fashioned New-England village in his youth, and having after a number of years got himself into an extended business and a Fifth avenue house, is, by some occurrence or other, reminded with peculiar force of the scenes of his childhood. There may be, and to such men there often is, in these remembrances much that is highly profitable. There is no need, on account of the reflections thus suggested, of a man's reducing his diet to the pork-and-beans standard, or furnishing his own parlor exactly after the manner of the best room in his father's house. But there will often be not a little that will remind him that a good deal for which he is spending money is not only unnecessary to the welfare of himself and his children, but, perhaps, a part of it positively injurious. The simple circumstance that his father's family got along happily and comfortably on a tenth or a twentieth part of the income which his own family consider the very least they can live on, may of itself be one which it will be of no small utility for him to recall to mind.

For what is universally recognized as one of the great objects of either reading history or traveling in foreign countries—the study of human nature under diverse circumstances, so that what is essential can be separated from what is merely incidental—the reproduction to the mind of the state of society and manners in Revolutionary times presents, as compared with our own day, certain contrasts of an exceedingly striking and instructive description. And these contrasts are in some respects all the more vivid on account of being entirely within our own country and among our own people. We have no desire to hold up society a century ago as a perfect model. The days when dueling was by no means unknown, even in this latitude, and when for an influential elderly gentleman at the head of a family to get thoroughly drunk at a dinner party was far from being an occurrence which, from its rarity, would attract so much notice as at present, most assuredly do not afford an example for unqualified imitation. But because matters a century ago were not preferable to what they are now in everything, it in no way follows that they were not so in anything. After making full allowance for all that was undesirable in society in the Revolutionary period, there still remains a vast amount which it would be well for us in this age thoughtfully to contemplate, and from which we might derive inestimably useful lessons.

The kind of study of which we are speaking is capable of being made especially advantageous in our great cities. An exact idea, for instance, of what an evening company was in former days, and of the furniture of the apartment in which it was assembled, would do much to dissolve the connection which exists in many minds between showy upholstery and refined social intercourse. We need not forego the improvements of modern days. We need not renounce our steam-boats, our railroads, our Croton water, or our sewing-machines. We can still pack ourselves, ninety-nine at a time, into a horse car, or stuff our noonday meals down at the rate of a quarter of a pound a minute at an eating-house. But while we retain these and other comforts and conveniences with which the advance of civilization has furnished us, we can also find very much to admire, and not a little to imitate, in the customs of a generation to whom the sight of a street car would have been as great a marvel as a chance to sit down in one in this City is now, and who had no more conception of anything approximating to our amazing system of restaurants than the ancient Greeks and Romans had of a trans-atlantic line of steamers.

DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS.

The death of the author of the *Leben Jesu* helps to mark off a completed cycle in the history of modern thought. It is thirty-nine years ago since STRAUSS, then a young and perfectly obscure assistant teacher of theology at an obscure German seminary, published the book which has given a new direction to the current of theological speculation, and which has given birth to a whole library of polemical and critical literature bearing upon the authenticity of the Gospels and the historical aspects of the life of the Divine Founder of Christianity. By the school of unbelief of which he was the parent, STRAUSS is credited with having reduced the Jesus of the New Testament to the same shadowy place in history to which NIEBUHR relegated the early Kings of Rome, and in which modern criticism has left WILLIAM TELL. STRAUSS was fresh from a course of HEGEL when he wrote his first book, and the intellectual vigor with which he applied in the sphere of Biblical criticism the "pitiless logic" of his master is not denied by any opponent. We may lament the marvelous waste of rare powers of analysis upon a task which seems a purely destructive one, and the amazing expenditure of critical ingenuity in finding mythus, symbol, and allegory in a plain and artless narrative; but however Christians may regret and condemn the scope and purpose of the book, they have little reason to be dissatisfied with many of its results. If it has formed the starting point of a new literature of unbelief, it has also served to direct Christian thought more intently than before to the central facts of the Gospel narrative, and it has thus helped indirectly to give faith a more abiding hold upon the Divine Person who stands revealed there. Side by side with the rationalistic offspring of the *Life of Jesus*, there runs a long stream of Christian exposition of the place of the Gospels in literature and history, which owes its cogency and its power to the necessity for answering STRAUSS and his followers, and which has powerfully helped to give the teaching of the modern evangelical pulpit the firm grasp of the personality of Christ by which it is specially distinguished.

STRAUSS has lived long enough to show the natural tendency of purely rationalistic theology. Between the *Life of Jesus* and *The Old Faith and the New* there is a wide interval, in so far as each represents a perfectly distinct phase of unbelief. But it is an interval of development merely. Begin by eliminating the premises of faith from religious thought, and the end must inevitably be the elimination of the supernatural. When the finite intellect starts with the assumption that nothing which does not fit into a syllogism shall be admitted into any theory of the universe, or any doctrine of man's relations to the unseen, it is not difficult to perceive that it must ultimately accept creation without God, organism without an intelligent purpose, and man without a soul. The process may result, as in JOHN STUART MILL'S case, in a harsh and forbidding type of Atheism, or, as in that of DAVID STRAUSS, in something which may be called Pantheism, or simple and absolute Materialism, according to the prepossessions of the reader. But result it must in some of the many forms of negation of the spiritual element either in the universe or in the life of man. Throughout STRAUSS' latest work there runs a vein of confident dogmatism which had replaced the aggressive skepticism of his earlier works, as naturally as the unlovely outlines of the "new faith" have replaced the shreds of spiritual belief to which the young assailant of Christianity still clung. Many of the disciples of STRAUSS were but ill content with the testament which their master left them in his last book. The melancholy presage of approaching death—or absorption into nature, as STRAUSS deems it, which runs through the book—may lead posterity to deal tenderly with this last offering of a belated philosopher to his fellow-mortals. Perhaps, too, it will be clearer to posterity than to us, that the cheerless message of *The Old Faith and the New* has borne valuable fruit in showing the goal of all rationalistic dogma to be a scheme of the universe more monstrous than has ever been conjured up by the wildest excesses of that speculation which postulates, at least, Divine Intelligence and the human soul.

THE GAS QUESTION.

During the past ten years, numerous attempts have been made to induce the Legislature of this State to pass a law of such a character as to permanently relieve gas consumers from the extortions of gas companies. Of the bills which have been introduced, with a few exceptions, all have been killed by committees. Indeed, so merciless has been the slaughter that the most enthusiastic and hopeful of those interested in the subject have despaired of ever being able to effect anything by legislation. This year, owing to the ill-advised action of some companies, in largely increasing the bills of private consumers, the opposition developed is just sufficient in amount to call for attention on the part of certain members of the Assembly, and thus it is that now and again we hear of some brand new scheme for bringing the gas companies to the right about. On the 20th of last month one of the members from Kings County, Mr. DONOHUE, introduced a bill, the chief provisions of which were that the companies of New-York and Brooklyn should be required to furnish gas of sixteen-candle illuminating power at two dollars per thousand feet, that the Mayors of New-York and Brooklyn should be empowered to appoint inspectors and deputy inspectors, whose duty it should be to make tests at the pipes in the different districts without the knowledge of the companies, and report results from time to time, that the expense of maintaining such inspectors should be borne equally by the companies, and that the penalty for violating the law should not be less than $250 or greater than $500. This measure seemed so fair that it would have been looked upon with considerable favor but for an unfortunate suspicion in regard to Mr. DONOHUE'S object in introducing it. His bill of the previous year had been killed in the Senate, and it was supposed that the bill fathered by him this year would have still worse luck.

In the midst of the discussion of Mr. DONOHUE'S bill, there entered Mr. DALY with another measure for the "relief of gas consumers." Mr. DALY, it seems, is opposed to the principle of having light shed on the community by private enterprise. His measure provides that the City of New-York shall itself go into the gas business, that the Common Council shall be empowered to erect works and manage the same for the benefit of the community. To the casual observer this may appear to be a very attractive project. "Take it out of the hands of the monopolists and put it into the hands of the people's representatives, and you have the relief at once," says Mr. DALY. Now, let us see what such a move would involve. Millions of dollars would have to be raised by loan in order to pay for building suitable works, and for laying pipes. Unscrupulous politicians would make their way into the management of the concern, in spite of all the efforts that might be made to keep them out. The opportunities for plunder would be so great that it would be absolutely impossible to prevent the wire-pullers and lobbyists of the Common Council from dipping into the dish so deeply, that the tax-payers would find their money going like water, without getting any more return for it than the Police Commissioners have given them for the million dollars annually appropriated to keep the streets clean. Knowing, as the tax-payers do, how dearly they have had to pay in the past for work done by authority and under the direction of the Common Council, it will not, we think, be necessary to advance any further reasons why the bill of Mr. DALY should not be passed. It has been suggested by one of the Albany correspondents that Mr. DALY had probably introduced his bill for the purpose of making it "head off" all other bills that might be brought up during the session. As to the truth of this, of course, we can say nothing. Mr. DALY really may be sincerely devoted to the interests of the gas consumers, nothwithstanding the fact that his manner of showing his sincerity is not calculated to inspire confidence. However, of the two bills, that of Mr. DONOHUE will certainly have to be considered as by far the better, inasmuch as it is capable of being amended and improved.

REWARDING DETECTIVES.

In a letter describing the recovery of his watch, stolen from his pocket on a street car, Mr. THURLOW WEED makes this suggestive statement: "The watch," he says, "was handed to me last evening by Police Commissioner SMITH, who declined, on the part of the detective officers, who had been diligently employed in 'working up the case,' to receive any compensation." Such a course was entirely proper on the part of Commissioner SMITH, and it was not less natural that Mr. WEED should have desired to reward those who had been instrumental in restoring him an article on which he set great store. The celerity and success which marked the achievement of the detectives are indeed highly creditable to them. But the point to be noticed is the acknowledgment implied in Mr. WEED'S offer, and Commissioner SMITH'S refusal, that it is the usual course for detectives to expect and receive rewards for only doing their duty, and that if custom were waived in this instance, it was in order to pay a personal compliment to a distinguished citizen.

We have before commented on this practice of Police rewards, and pointed out its demoralizing tendency. To it we may trace directly such scandals as that of the Bank of England forgeries and the general indisposition of the Police to do anything in the way of ferreting out crime or recovering stolen property without the stimulus of extra compensation beyond their regular salaries. There is no apparent reason why Mr. WEED'S watch should be recovered sooner or with less difficulty than the watch of any less known citizen. The exertion for recovery should be as great in one case as in the other. Yet does anybody suppose that the ordinary citizen does get back his watch without paying the detectives roundly for it? If anybody is so verdant as to cherish that confiding hypothesis he had better try the experiment, if he have a watch to spare, by riding once or twice on a crowded Third avenue car. He will scarcely want to repeat it. Now, we know of no reason why policemen should be rewarded for only doing their duty, and performing no more than the work they are hired and well paid to perform. And we commend to the attention of Commissioner SMITH and his associates the action of the Providence Aldermen a few weeks since in this very matter.

Years ago, in that city a man named FAVOR was murdered, and the Governor of the State offered a reward of $1,000 for the capture of the assassin. Inspired by this glittering snare, Detective JOHNSON, of the Providence Police force, set his wits and energies to work, and after a long chase secured the suspected murderer in Canada. Conviction followed, and the detective claimed the promised reward. But the City Fathers, shaking their wise heads, demurred. JOHNSON, they said, during his entire pursuit of the murderer, had been drawing his regular salary as a detective. His costs for traveling and a fit of illness which seized him in Canada, and the difficulty of extradition, had put the city to an expense of more than $1,000. Moreover, on general principles, these sagacious Aldermen believed that a salaried officer who had simply done his work and received his salary, had received all he was entitled to, and so directed the $1,000 to be paid into the City Treasury.

There are cases, doubtless, attended by exceptional exposure and peril, where no one will grudge an extra compensation to the detective. But such cases are rare, and they should be treated as distinct exceptions. When rewards are made the rule, it is contrary to human nature to suppose that efficient and faithful service will be rendered without them, or, indeed, if we may judge from some of the doings of our own detectives, at all times with them.

BURIED TREASURE.

There is no event in Western history, the St. Louis *Republican* thinks, that is remembered with a more undying fondness than a tragic affair that occurred on the Missouri River, opposite the town of Waverly, about fifteen years ago. This was the sinking of a gallant steam-boat, with a cargo of 300 barrels of whisky. The dwellers on the banks of the river, for twenty miles above and below Waverly, have never forgotten it—and they never will. They remember it as freshly as if it had happened only last week. They know the very spot where the gallant steam-boat went down, and though their eyes have never been gladdened with the sight of a barrel, or a hoop of a barrel involved in the catastrophe, they comfort themselves with the perennial faith, which no amount of skeptical hydrographic reasoning can shake, that that blessed liquor is "thar" yet, and that it will be recovered some day. Each passing year only adds another touch of mellowness to the submerged nectar, and another degree to the fondness with which the disaster is remembered. When this 300 barrels of rectified went into store it was worth only about seventeen and a half cents a gallon; now it is worth, internal revenue tax included—well, there is no telling how much it is worth. Three times have attempts been made to get at the sub-fluvial treasure, and three times have the divers, watchers, and workers, after getting down almost to it, been forced to abandon the search without getting it. Every annual subsidence of the river is watched and learnedly speculated on, for its bearing on the question of recovery, until what these watchers and workers don't know about the dynamics of rivers isn't worth knowing. Two weeks ago the tantalizing waters fell to a point never witnessed before by the oldest inhabitant, uncovering mud and snags that had never been uncovered within the memory of man, [illegible] the very spot where the [illegible] brightened with the hope of recovering the treasure, and scores of men went to work with a will, endeavoring to disentomb it before the river should rise again. The way they labored was a sight to behold. But all to no purpose. The malignant river took a rise just, apparently, as they were ready to grasp the coveted prize, reheaped the sand on the buried barrels, thus indefinitely protracting this pathetic tradition.

JAPAN.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 9.—The China Transpacific Steam-ship Company's steamer Vasco Da Gama arrived here last night about midnight, eighteen days and twenty-three and one-half hours from Yokohama, which is the quickest time between these ports on record. The following is a summary of the news received by this steamer, which left Yokohama on the 18th ult.:

Until recently the Japanese have found it expedient to conceal the actual condition of their financial condition, on account of both foreign and internal complications. It has now been determined to publish statements of their resources, the first of which will be issued in about two months from this time. It will appear that the amount in the National Treasury is no less than $25,000,000, including the last English loan, and that the surplus revenue of 1873 was nearly $5,000,000.

The Japanese Government is exultant over the decree of Portugal, suppressing the coolie trade in Macao, an action which it traces to the course of Japan in the case of the Maria Luiz.

The small detachment of French troops stationed in Yokohama are about to be withdrawn.

The English soldiers, about 400 in number, will remain, in defiance of the wishes of the Japanese Government.

Simadegu Savaro, the virtual ruler of the Province of Sutsuma, has been appointed a counselor of the highest board of the Government. He has no regular functions, but is to be called upon as adviser in cases of difficulty. His title is Naikaku Komon. This appointment is complained of by the English residents, for the reason that Savaro had been accused, though falsely, of being the sole cause of Richardson's death, many years ago.

Prime Minister San Jio has recovered from his dangerous illness and resumed his duties.

A second decree has been issued—this time a peremptory one—recalling all students now residing abroad at the expense of the Government, except those who have given the very highest proofs of advancement.

Sonoda Kokiche has sailed for England as Commissioner to the London Exposition of 1874.

The great Temple of Tenshig Daijon, at Shiba, in Yeddo, was destroyed by fire on the morning of Jan. 1. This was the most imposing structure of its kind in the capital, though not one of the most sacred. The huge bell, ten feet high, was so injured as to be rendered worthless.

The relations between the Government of Japan and the Foreign Ministers, excepting the representative of the United States, are becoming more and more inharmonious. Japan still resists the pleas for opening the country, and requires strict enforcement of the treaties as they stand, until a revision shall have been agreed upon. Mr. Bingham acquiesces, and the other envoys are vehement in opposition. At the New-Year's reception by the Mikado, Mr. Bingham was absent by reason of illness. Other members of the diplomatic corps presented an address, which has occasioned great irritation in high quarters. It directly urged the removal of all restrictions upon free intercourse and trade. When first received, the question was seriously discussed whether it should not be returned as unacceptable. The decisive step was not, however, taken. The good faith of the European Ministers is shown by a remarkable circumstance. A German in Kabo was fined by his Consul for transgressing treaty boundaries. The German Minister instructed the Consul to rescind judgment, and notified the Government to that effect. The Japanese have therefore informed Mr. Van Brandt that unless the just penalty be enforced they will decline further communication with him, and make the necessary representation to the Prussian Government. This means, of course, that they will ask for his recall. In a precisely similar case, the punishment of an American for going beyond treaty limits outside of Hakodati, the United States Minister has fully approved the Consul's action.

The demeanor of certain Ministers has now become so aggressive that it will be necessary for the few moderate foreign envoys to cease to act with them as hitherto in a united body.

The following are the particulars of the attempt to kill Iwakura on the night of the 14th January:

As Iwakura Udaijig was returning from the Mikado's temporary residence to his own dwelling, his carriage was stopped near the outer castle moat by a bamboo pole stretched across the road. The sides of the vehicle were cut through by swords, and Iwakura, hastily descending, found himself attacked by several armed men, from whom he received wounds in the loins and the shoulders. He ran to the moat, close at hand, and sprang into it, remaining hidden for about an hour, after which he returned to the Mikado's house, to which foreign surgeons were summoned, and who at once discovered that his injuries were in no degree dangerous. He will probably be able to resume his duties in a few weeks.

This is the first attempt at assassination of a high official since the murder of Hirosawa Sanga, early in 1872. No clue to the persons has yet been discovered.

THAT UNLUCKY CORRESPONDENT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not the person who called Mr. Voorhis' "attention to the error in computation of interest," and who Mr. Voorhis to-day thanks, but I observed the error, and should have commented upon it had not another done so. I wish now merely to state that Mr. Voorhis' assertion that "the mistake does not affect the principle advocated by the article" is another error of Mr. Voorhis'. It not only affects the principle he advocated in his letter, but it entirely reverses the conclusions at which he arrived in his communication, as will be readily seen on a rereading thereof.

D. P. B.

Sunday, Feb. 8, 1874.

SUIT AGAINST A TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Indianapolis *Journal* gives the following in reference to a suit for $50,000 damages brought against the Western Union Telegraph Company by a man named Ericsson, a theatrical manager, the injury being received, as alleged, through an operator's divulging the contents of a message: "The theatre troupe over which Ericsson presided was playing an engagement at North Vernon, Ind., and became somewhat pressed for money. He telegraphed his brother for funds. The brother responded about as follows: 'No money here. Hold fast to all you get; come home. Be sure and bring my dog.' One of the company, having his suspicions aroused from some cause, came to the telegraph operator, and by representing himself as Ericsson's partner, succeeded in getting a copy of the dispatch, on the strength of which he caused the manager's arrest and incarceration in the jail, where he remained for a brief interval of time. The complaint alleges that the plaintiff had in his employ a large number of 'stars,' secured at an enormous expense, was making money rapidly on account of the excellence of his company, and that upon his arrest the company disbanded, greatly to his detriment, financially and otherwise. His anguish of soul during his stay in jail, he thought, could be assuaged by the payment of a few thousands. Every item was set out with the most excruciating exactness in detail. Desirous of settling some questions of importance involved the suit in the highest courts, Mr. Wallick, the manager of the Western Division of the telegraph company, has succeeded in having the case transferred to the United States Courts of this district, where it will be decided, probably, next term."

MYSTERIOUS POISONINGS.

A telegram from Monmouth, Ill., to the Chicago *Journal*, under date of 6th inst., gives the following: "Nearly every one who has eaten at the table of Hiram Norcross, two miles east of the city, has, within two hours afterward, shown symptoms of being poisoned with arsenic. This week a company, consisting of Mrs. R. S. Joss, (sister of Mr. Norcross,) Mrs. George Joss and her mother, Mrs. C. Swiler and others, were visiting at the residence of Mr. Norcross, and a short time after dining all were attacked by violent fits of vomiting, and grew alarmingly ill. Medical assistance was summoned and the lives of the parties were saved. Since the sickness of this company it has been divulged that every one who has eaten at Mr. Norcross' within the last two weeks has shortly afterward become ill, as if from poison. It is believed that the arsenic, if arsenic it be, was concealed in the sausage or cheese which was on the table, as those who ate sparingly of the same were not so ill. It is a singular fact that none of the family of Mr. Norcross have been affected similarly to the visitors. Not the shadow of a suspicion has been cast upon Mr. Norcross or his family, as they are eminently respectable and highly regarded by all. An investigation will doubtless be commenced soon, and the mystery explained. [illegible]

ALBANY.

LAST NIGHT'S SESSION IN THE HOUSE.

A BILL REQUIRING INTEREST TO BE PAID ON GAS CONSUMERS' DEPOSITS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—The session of the House to-night was mainly occupied in considering general orders in Committee of the Whole. The bill of Mr. C. S. Spencer, providing for the payment of the money owed by the State to the Ninth, Fifth, and Seventy-first Regiments, was discussed and passed to a third reading. Its final passage is assured.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION COMPANY.

The bill repealing the obnoxious features in the charter of the Industrial Exhibition Company was favorably reported from the Committee on Cities. The section of the charter giving the company two million and a half dollars of the City's money is absolutely repealed, and the company is placed on the same footing with other corporations of legislative creation.

VACCINATION.

Mr. Blumenthal, of New-York, introduced a bill providing for the appointment of a corps of vaccinators in New-York City by the Board of Health, subject to the control of the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection.

GAS CONSUMERS' DEPOSITS.

Mr. Healey, of New-York, introduced a bill which provides that gas companies doing business in the State requiring deposits from consumers shall pay to such depositors interest amounting to not less than six per cent. per annum, the deposits to be placed in some bank or trust company. It is also provided that gas companies shall not deprive any consumer of gas for default of payment of bills, without personal service of a notice to said consumer that the supply of gas will be discontinued unless the demands of the company are satisfied.

LICENSING PAWNBROKERS.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Murray which provides that pawnbrokers and dealers in second-hand jewelry in the City of New-York, shall be obliged to obtain licenses from the Board of Police Commissioners; that when obtaining such license they shall enter into bonds of $1,000 to carry on the business in a proper and honest manner.

EXCISE.

Mr. Calahan, of Kings, introduced a bill modifying the Excise laws, so as to give parties accused of a violation of their provisions the right, should they so elect, of having the charge investigated by a jury.

SINKING THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

Mr. Daly, of New-York, intends at an early day to move that a committee be directed to investigate certain charges which he states are current in New-York to the effect that the City has paid an amount largely in excess of what was justly due for the sinking of the Harlem Railroad track.

THE STATE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Alvord introduced a bill providing for the reorganization of the State Treasury Department. The main object of the bill is to render obligatory on the officers of the department certain regulations which will render difficult, if not impossible, in future, embezzlement of the public funds.

NEW-YORK STREET CLEANING.

The Committee on Cities will to-morrow appoint a sub-committee of three to conduct the investigation into the alleged frauds in the Street-Cleaning Department of New-York City.

MR. BRITTON'S CASE.

Speculation is rife here as to the probable decision of the Governor in the Britton case, and the result is looked forward to anxiously. A week ago the impression generally prevailed that the decision of his Excellency would be adverse to Mr. Britton, but the contrary opinion now generally prevails. Evidence, it is stated, has been laid before the Governor recently of such a character as to compel the belief that some of the testimony against Mr. Britton was manufactured, and that the crusade against him is, to a large extent, prompted by personal animosity.

RIVERSIDE AND MORNINGSIDE AVENUES.

Mr. S. W. Wales, of the Department of Parks, was among the arrivals here this evening. Rumor has it that his visit has relation to the bill of Mr. Daly, now pending before the Senate, which vests in the Common Council the power to designate what department of the City Government shall execute the work of grading, paving, &c., Riverside and Morningside avenues.

REGULAR REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9, 1874.

Mr. ROBERTSON presented a petition from citizens of New-York asking that mortgages be exempt from taxation.

Mr. WOOD said, as there was a question raised as to the power, under the Constitution, of the Controller to borrow the money necessary for going on with the work on the new Capitol, as provided for in the bill passed on Friday last, he moved a reconsideration and that the motion lay on the table. Carried.

A BILL TO EQUALIZE TAXATION.

Mr. LORD introduced a bill to equalize taxation which provides for exempting: First, property exempted by the Constitution of this State and of the United States; second, all lands belonging to the State and the United States; third, lands set apart for cemetery purposes; fourth, property exempted by law from execution. It requires tax-payers to present on or before the 1st of July each year to the Assessors a sworn statement of all their property, real and personal, specifying the value of the same. False swearing is punishable by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by a fine not over $5,000, or both. In case tax-payers neglect or refuse to make the statement assessors shall assess their property at double its value. If the assessors believe a statement is not full or is unfair, they may summon the tax-payer before them for examination. In case a tax-payer refuses to answer the summons, he may be proceeded against as in cases of contempt before a county Judge, and punished accordingly. No property shall be valued by assessors at less than the valuation in the respective sworn statements, but they may increase it so as to make the assessed value of all the property as nearly uniform and equal as practicable, and the Assessors may assess any property owned by a taxable inhabitant which shall have been omitted at double its value, whether such omission was by design or not. If an Assessor undervalue any property knowingly he shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and subject to six months' imprisonment or $1,000 fine, or both.

A DOUBTFUL BILL.

Mr. JACOBS introduced a bill to amend section 224 of the code of procedure, which provides that in case of the death of a judgment creditor, the right to issue execution upon the judgment shall survive to, and the execution may be issued by and in the names of, his legal representatives or successors in interest, as of course, and it shall not be necessary to commence an action for leave to issue such execution. This amendment shall apply equally to judgments heretofore obtained, and shall take effect immediately.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The following bills were considered in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to a third reading:

To amend the charter of the village of Port Richmond.

Amending the act relative to the foreclosure of mortgages.

To provide for the payment of the indebtedness of the village of Amsterdam, and regulate the incurring of future indebtedness.

To authorize the Town Auditor to issue bonds to complete the Town Hall at Waterford.

To authorize the sale of certain land in the City of New-York belonging to Nehemiah Denton.

To authorize the distribution of the session laws to Surrogates.

Considerable time was spent on the bill to extend the provisions of the act to prevent cruelty to animals, when progress was reported on the bill.

Mr. JACOBS moved that an evening session be held, and referred to the absence of Senators who had voted for holding the session to-day.

The roll was called, and it was found there were only thirteen Senators present.

At 1:30 P. M. the Senate adjourned until 11 A. M. to-morrow.

ASSEMBLY.

COLLECTION OF TAXES IN NEW-YORK.

Mr. HAMMOND introduced a bill to amend the act relative to the collection of taxes in the City and County of New-York. It provides that the Board of Supervisors shall make provision to pay the State tax heretofore apportioned to that City and County, with interest, either by issuing bonds or including it in the tax levy for 1874. The board shall also provide for the State tax for 1874. The statement of the amount of assessment for each county, as fixed by the State Board of Equalization, shall be certified by said board and deposited with the State Controller as soon as completed, and on or before the 10th of September in each year. The Controller shall immediately ascertain the proportion of the State tax each county shall pay, and inform the County Clerks and Chairman of each Board of Supervisors on or before the 17th of September of the same year. The other sections of the bill make provision for informing the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York of the assessment, and for their action thereon in the months of September and November. The usual provisions follow regarding the collection of the taxes. The object of the bill is to have the taxes in the City and County of New-York assessed and collected within the year of assessment.

THE STATE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. ALVORD introduced a bill to reorganize the [illegible] nation and publication of the periodical accounts of the Treasurer. It provides that the Treasurer shall receive all moneys paid into the Treasury, and give receipts therefor, which shall be countersigned by the Controller, and no such receipts shall be evidence of payment unless so signed and countersigned. All accounts rendered of money due the State, and all official letters of the Treasurer, Controller, Auditor of the Canal Department, and Superintendent of Public Instruction, or emanating from their offices, shall have plainly printed on the top thereof these words: "All moneys due to the State are required to be remitted or paid to the State Treasurer, and if by drafts, the same should be drawn or indorsed payable to his order. All receipts for such payments must be signed by the Treasurer and countersigned by the Controller, the Auditor of the Canal Department, or the Superintendent of Public Instruction, or the Superintendent of the Bank Department, according to the fund to be credited, otherwise they will not be evidence of the payment." Canal Collectors shall make deposits daily in such banks as the Canal Board may designate. The Treasurer shall deposit, on the day received, all free school moneys in such banks as the Superintendent may designate. All other moneys must be deposited in such banks in the City of Albany as the Treasurer and Controller may designate. The Canal Board, and other officers authorized to designate the banks, shall give written notice thereof to the Secretary of State, and may change the banks, always notifying the Secretary of State. Such banks must pay into the Treasury interest on the daily balances of the money deposited at the rate of not less than three per cent. per annum, payable quarterly. Moneys belonging to the different funds must be deposited to the credit of the proper funds, and separate pass-books shall be kept of all deposits and drafts on account of such funds. All moneys drawn from the Treasury shall be upon warrants, as now provided. All warrants drawn upon the Treasurer shall specify the laws authorizing the same, which shall, before payment, be referred to by him. The Controller shall, within five days after the passage of any law making an appropriation on account of the general fund, or any other fund, furnish the Treasurer with a certified statement thereof, showing the date, purpose, and amount, and specifying the title of the account to be credited with the amount. The Auditor of the Canal Department and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall do likewise. The Treasurer shall keep books containing accounts of all appropriations, showing their condition. No warrant shall be paid unless there is a sufficient balance in the fund to pay it. The Treasurer shall require the deposit banks to write up their pass-books weekly. Those north and west of Albany shall furnish the Treasurer semi-monthly, or oftener if he requires it, a statement of their accounts with them. The Treasurer shall render weekly accounts current to the Controller, Auditor of the Canal Department, and Superintendent of Public Instruction. The Treasurer shall appoint a Deputy Treasurer, who may perform the duties of Treasurer whenever the Treasurer shall, for reasons to be stated to the Governor in writing, deem it necessary, but not for a longer period than one month. No bank check or other valuable paper shall ever be signed by the Treasurer in blank. A violation of this provision shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and be punished by fine and imprisonment. The Treasurer shall also appoint a practical accountant, to be known as Register, also one assistant book-keeper, one receiving clerk, one warrant clerk, and one messenger, and may fix their salaries. Their salaries shall be paid monthly. It shall not be lawful for the Treasurer to make any loans or advances to persons on account of their salaries. A violation of this provision is made a misdemeanor. The Controller, Auditor, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall carefully compare the accounts rendered them by the Treasurer, and, if discrepancies are discovered, they shall be returned to the Treasurer for amendment.

BILLS REPORTED.

By Mr. EASTMAN—To secure effective vaccination in New-York.

By Mr. MANLY—To incorporate the Western New-York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

The following bills were passed through the Committee of the Whole and ordered to a third reading:

To prevent the failure of Circuit Courts, Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and Special Terms of the Supreme Court.

To empower the Judges of the Superior Court of Buffalo to employ a stenographer.

Amending the Revised Statutes relative to the disability of a Surrogate from acting in certain cases.

Relative to the publication of notices of election.

To provide for the payment of the Fifth Regiment National Guard moneys due them for uniforms used in the war of the rebellion; also to the Seventy-first Regiment.

Authorizing County Courts, and Courts of Sessions to summon additional petit jurors, the same as Circuit Courts and Courts of Oyer and Terminer.

Adjourned.

OBITUARY.

DAVID FRIEDRICH STRAUSS.

The great German theologian, David Friedrich Strauss, was born at Ludwigsburg, in the Kingdom of Wurtemburg, June 27, 1808. He commenced his education in the little town of Blaubeuren, and afterward entered the University of Tubingen to continue his studies. He was ordained in 1830, and one year afterward was nominated to a Professorship in the Seminary of Maulbronn, which he resigned to complete his theological studies in Berlin. After a six months' study of the Hegelian philosophy under the celebrated Schleiermacher, he removed to Tubingen, where he found employment as tutor in the Theological Seminary. Up to this period of his life Strauss was unknown in the world of letters, but in 1835 his *Life of Jesus* took the theologians of the Old and New Worlds by surprise, and gave him a prominent place among theological writers. This work, from its boldness and originality, attracted the attention of the whole Christian world, and formed a subject of vehement and learned discussion for years. It was translated into almost all the languages of Europe, and was reproduced year after year in Germany.

The first edition, two volumes, was published in Tubingen in 1835, and in 1850 the work was reproduced in this country. In this celebrated production the writer assumes the doctrine of Christianity to be based on a series of legends, and endeavors to make it mythological. The Savior is represented to be a priest of Galilee—an honest enthusiast and a reformer. Local tradition and popular admiration invested his memory with a legendary halo, and from his teachings, poetized by the fervid imagination of the East, were formed the canonical and apocryphal Gospels. In the life of Christ the writer seeks to symbolize the moral history of man. Humanity is God manifested in the flesh, sinless, working miracles, dying, rising, and ascending to heaven, and the narrative of His life is applied to the race, not to the individual. The dogmas it asserts are true, but the history false. Strauss maintained that he believed as an idea what others believed as history. Neander, when consulted as to the propriety of suppressing the book, replied that it left no basis for historical Christianity, but was written in a scientific spirit, and should be met only in the forum of science. The acrimony caused by this work resulted in the dismissal of Strauss from his tutorship in Tubingen, and he spent some time in retirement, during which he wrote a volume on Polemics, published at Tubingen in 1837, intending to allay the alarum and irritation caused by the doctrines contained in the *Life of Jesus*. Afterward appeared in the shape of friendly letters his *Zwei Friedliche Blaetter*, published at Altona, in 1838. In the year following the Council of Instruction of the University of Zurich appointed Strauss Professor of Dogmatics and Church History to that institution. Considerable prejudice existed against Strauss, and an outcry was raised at his nomination to the Chair of Church History, so much so that he was compelled to resign the position, Sept. 6, to allay popular feeling. The next year another of Strauss' great works: *Die Christliche Glauben Slehre*, two volumes, Tubingen, in which many novel points critical and historic in the traditional as compared with historical Christianity are presented and commented upon by the author, and this was quickly followed by a dissertation on *Scleiermacher un Daube*, Leipsic, 1839. During the revolution of 1848 he entered the political arena, and was nominated a candidate for the German National Assembly; but his works had excited too much animosity among a certain class of the populace, and he was defeated. On this occasion he wrote his *Six Discourses to the People on Theology and Politics—Sechs Theologisch-politische Volksreden*, Stuttgart and Tubingen, 1848. In this year he was returned by his native town to the Diet of Wurtemburg, where, to the astonishment of every one, he took his place among the Conservatives. His constituents were so displeased with his action that he was called on to resign. Mr. Strauss wrote various works on biography, the most noted of which are the *Life of Schubart, from His Letters*, two volumes, Berlin, 1849. Accompanying the work is the correspondence of the poet. *Christian Maerklin*; Manheim, 1851. *Life and Writings of Nicodemus Frischlin, Poet and Philologist*, Frankfort, 1856. *Ulrich Von Hutten*, three volumes, Leipsic, 1858–60. *The Old Faith and the New*, and various small works on biography, literature, and art, *Kleine Schriften, Biograph, Litterat und Kunstgeschichtlichen Inhals*, published in Berlin and Leipsic. After the publication of Renan's *Life of Jesus*, Strauss issued a new edition of his celebrated work specially prepared for the people of Germany. Subsequent to the retirement of Mr. Strauss from the University of Zurich he married a German actress, Agnes Schebest, who was born in Vienna in 1813. She attained some local celebrity in her profession, and wrote a work called *Souvenirs of an Artiste—Aus dem Leben einer Kunstlein*, Stuttgart, 1856. At the conclusion of the Franco-Prussian war, Renan, who had previously corresponded with Strauss, addressed a communication to the latter on the enormous amount of the indemnity demanded by the Prussian Government, and severely commented on the injustice of the forced assessment. Strauss replied defending the action of his Government, and the controversy between the two great writers, carried on for some time, excited considerable attention throughout the Continent. Mr. Strauss' life was devoid of prominent incident or any occurrence beyond the ordinary vicissitudes of every-day life. To his works alone, and the sensation and discussion caused by them are [illegible]

WASHINGTON NOTES.

THE INTER-OCEANIC SHIP CANAL.

PREPARATION OF THE COMMISSION TO EXAMINE THE SURVEYED ROUTES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 9.—The expedition now fitting out in this city to make an examination of the several routes that have been surveyed for an inter-oceanic canal—or more especially the routes by way of Darien and Nicaragua—will be ready to leave in a few days. The commission will be furnished with rations and transportation only, and will be paid no compensation. The Gettysburg, now lying at the Navy-yard, will leave next Saturday for Pensacola. The commission will join the vessel there, proceeding to that point by rail, and will leave that point on the 25th inst. Among the prominent members of the expedition will be the following gentlemen: Capt. Lull, Commander of the last Nicaragua expedition; Menocale, the Chief Engineer of the same expedition; Lieut. Miller; Commander Selfridge, of the Darien expedition; M. Hues, Engineer of the Hell Gate operations in New-York; Capt. McFarland and Mr. Mitchell, of the United States Coast Survey; of the prominent civil engineers, McAlpine, of Albany; Shandley, of the Hoosac Tunnel, and Eads, of the great bridge of St. Louis, who have been invited to accompany the expedition. Mr. McAlpine has declined, and the others have not as yet given their answers to the invitations of the department, and, as the commission is purely honorary, they will probably find their time too valuable to accept. The commission expects to need only two months for their work. Indeed, if they do not complete their labors by the middle of May the rainy season, which sets in about that date in Central America, will prevent the accomplishment of the purpose of the expedition. The Gettysburg will leave with the expedition for Greytown, when the examination of the Nicaragua route will begin. They will go across the Isthmus to the port of Brito, on the Pacific side. From that place they will either retrace their steps to Greytown, or take the Pacific mail steamer to Panama, and proceed thence to Darien.

OUTLINE OF THE PROPOSED WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

At the fourth meeting of the Isthmus Canal Commission, Capt. Selfridge, the Surveyor of the Napipi route, was present, and gave the commission four copies of the report, maps, and plans now passing through the Government press, being a detail of his survey. This completes the examination of the officers in charge of the detailed surveys, which will first receive the attention of the commission. The report of the route examined and surveyed by Capt. Shufeldt—Tehuantepec—is laid aside by the commission until they shall have been able to satisfactorily inform themselves regarding the surveys at Nicaragua and Napipi. This is for the reason that Capt. Shufeldt's report presents little more than an examination of his route. It contains no estimates of the work required, and a doubtful recommendation of its feasibility. The surveys of Capts. Lull and Selfridge present complete estimates and earnest recommendations. The work of each of these officers has been that of the surveyor, though a civil engineer has been engaged with each party, whose report is an appendix to their own. The commission now propose to send two officers of the Army Engineer Corps to pass over each route, examine the principal engineering difficulties, the feasibility of each, and in their report to the commission to make a general comparison of the two routes. For this purpose the Secretary of War has directed the detail of Major Walter McFarland, now on duty at Chattanooga, Tenn. It is expected that Capt. W. H. Hener will accompany him to the Isthmus. Mr. McAlpin, in declining the invitation to accompany the army engineers, very highly commends the surveys made by the Government, and suggests that Mr. Walton, of New-Orleans, an engineer of high attainments in this field, accompany the officers. A letter of invitation has been sent to Mr. Walton. William B. Eades, of St. Louis, now in this city, has spent the afternoon in examining the reports of the survey, and the charts and plans, and earnestly advises that the work be further pursued. He regrets that his engagements will not admit of his going to the Isthmus, and at his suggestion an invitation has been addressed to Milner Roberts, late Engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, a very fluent and descriptive writer, with an experience of forty years in engineering and canal works.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE.

The Joint Committee on the Library to-day authorized their Chairman to contract with Horatio Stone for the marble statue of the late Senator E. D. Baker, provided for by act of the last Congress. The statue is to cost $10,000, and is to be placed in the Capitol. The committee also considered the respective propositions of Messrs. Jones, Simmons, and Swayne, to furnish the busts of Chief Justices Taney and Chase, authorized by a recent law to be provided for the United States Supreme Court room. The models are to be submitted to the committee at their next meeting. The contest is said to lie between T. D. Jones, of Ohio, now resident in Galveston, Texas, and Mr. Simmons, of Maine, who has come here from Rome to execute a bust of Admiral Porter. Senator Allison gave notice that he will, at the next meeting of the committee, offer a resolution directing the Congressional Library to be kept open on Sundays.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $5,243,077; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $47,405,000; coin, $84,884,907, including coin certificates, $44,923,900; outstanding legal tenders, $381,906,999.

COMPENSATION TO POSTMASTERS.

The bill introduced in the House by Representative Platt, of New-York, fixes the compensation of the Postmasters named at the following rates, viz: At New-York, $10,000; Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, and St. Louis, at $8,000 each, and Brooklyn, Baltimore, and Cincinnati, $6,000, provided that such salaries shall be paid from moneys received at the Post offices from box-rents, sales of postage stamps, and other sources, in excess of the expenditures allowed and made thereat for rent, clerk-hire, fuel lights, furniture, stationery, printing, and the necessary incidentals.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mr. Hagar, the new Senator from California, who serves out the unexpired term of Ex-Senator Casserly, until March 4, 1875, made his appearance in the Senate this morning, and, after being sworn, took his seat on the right of the chair and on the Democratic side of the Chamber. He is a rather large, fine-looking gentleman, with sparse beard, is nearly bald, and is apparently on the sunny side of fifty.

THE SUPREME COURT.

All the Associate Justices are here, Davis excepted. They are engaged in writing opinions to be delivered on the reassembling of the Supreme Court on the 2d of March. There are on the docket about 400 cases, 150 of which, it is supposed, will be acted on before adjournment in the Spring. The business is represented to be in an unprecedented state of forwardness.

A DOCTOR CONVICTED OF BODY-SNATCHING.

Dr. Christian, convicted of desecrating a grave, and removing a dead body from it, was to-day sentenced to one year's imprisonment in jail. Judge Catter remitted the fine, because it would operate as a punishment to Christian's family.

THE NATIONAL BANKING QUESTION.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency were engaged to-day in hearing statements on financial topics. One of the members of the committee says the views of financiers are so much at variance [illegible] than to instruct the committee, who have now before them the national banking question, and aim to improve the present law. When the financiers complain of defects in it the committee give them ample opportunity to suggest remedies.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

TROUBLE BETWEEN THE PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROADS—NON-PAYMENT OF DIVIDENDS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—An important and excited meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company was held in the Pennsylvania Railroad building this morning, at which the largest representation was present of any annual meeting of that company for many years. Mayor Stokley, representing the city and its tax-payers, acted as President. After the call had been read and the meeting organized, the annual report was presented showing that the expenses of the road had been greater and the earnings less during the past year then in 1872. The gross receipts, according to the statement were, in 1873, $3,842,067 20, while for the previous year they were $3,980,752 87; the gross expenditures amounted to $3,413,310 84 in 1873; $3,283,015 91 in 1872; thus making the net earnings for the past year $263,980 60 less than for the preceding year. The account with the Pennsylvania Railroad was submitted, showing a balance in favor of the Philadelphia and Erie Company of $1,202,228 19.

A statement in the report was to the effect that for the last seven months of the year the freight business had shown an improvement over the corresponding period of 1872, but the panic considerably reduced that branch of traffic after the month of September. The report also records the fact that, by a careful comparison, it has been found that, although the average cost of transporting freight over the Pennsylvania Railroad and the Philadelphia and Erie has been about the same for the past five years, the average rate received therefrom has been much less on the latter than on the former road. This result is accounted for first, by the fact of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad being cut by competing lines at Erie, and at four intermediate points between there and its eastern terminus at Sunbury; and second, by the character of the freight transported, the bulk of which is of the lowest classification.

It was stated by a gentleman present that he had had an interview with Mr. J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, in relation to freights, at which a proposition was made for a cancellation of the lease, and another that the company pay a dividend in 1874 at the rate of four per cent. per annum, to be increased in 1880 to eight per cent., the latter rate to be continued until the expiration of the lease. No response had been received to these propositions, and he thought the Philadelphia and Erie Company's stockholders had been treated with disrespect. Another gentleman observed that it was singular that while business increased the receipts diminished.

The following resolutions were read and referred to a special committee:

Whereas, The stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company have exhausted every means except a resort to the courts of law to obtain a dividend upon their stock from the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the lessees; and,

Whereas, In the opinion of some stockholders there is ample evidence that the affairs of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company are not managed in the interest of the stockholders, but wholly for the benefit of the lessee, and persons connected with the management of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and others, by maintaining contracts with the freight transportation companies and other parties at ruinous terms for the performance of duties which properly belong to the managers and all officers of all railroads, and that, in their opinion, there is endoubted testimony to convince disinterested persons that these pernicious systems are maintained only upon railroads whose managers and officers and their friends are the recipients of the immense profits arising out of said pernicious contracts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Board of Directors of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company are hereby instructed to confer with the lessee, and obtain a cancellation of the contracts now existing with such freight transportation companies, and all other contracts conferring exclusive privileges, which are operating so injuriously to the stockholders.

Resolved, That the incoming Board of Managers of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company are instructed to publish with the annual report now presented to the meeting, the number of shares of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company purchased on account of Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, and by what authority and by whom said purchase was made, and from whom purchased, the price paid per share, and by what means or from whom was the money obtained for the purpose. If from the sale of bonds, state the amount, and the price obtained for the same, and the rate of interest on the bonds. Also, to further state by what authority and to whom the shares of stock were sold, the price paid per share, and whether for cash or credit. Also, to state the amount of loss sustained by said purchase and sale, and whether such loss is charged to the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, or to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the lessees.

The following Board of Managers was elected for the ensuing year: W. H. Wilson, J. Edgar Thomson, Wistar Morris, Strickland Kneass, Joseph W. Gaskill, Josiah Bacon, A. J. Derbyshire, John M. Kennedy, Samuel G. Thompson, and J. Alexander Simpson.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT IN OHIO.

PROGRESS OF THE WOMEN'S CRUSADE AGAINST THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 9.—The women's temperance movement, which started last December at Washington, Fayette County, Ohio, and which was prompted and planned by Dio Lewis, has now grown and spread until the attention of all Southern Ohio, outside of this city, is totally absorbed by it, and even here not a little interest in the issue of the movement is manifested. From the rural towns, where the women's war has waged furiously and effectively, the struggle is being tranferred and introduced to the capital and the principal cities of this State. With their unparalleled successes in the rural towns, in many of which the sale of rum has been entirely suspended, the women have grown confident, and during the past week have begun to agitate rumsellers in Columbus, Dayton, and Springfield.

In these cities, to be successful the women must, with their prayers, close between 400 and 500 drinking places. With this herculean task before them, they are courageously organizing, and the rum-sellers are bracing for the strife.

In Hillsboro, where for the past month saloon and sidewalk prayers have been daily held by the women, the struggle is temporarily suspended by reason of an injunction filed by a liquor-dealer named Dunn. He claims that his business has sustained $10,000 worth of damage by the action of the temperance movement, and proposes to collect that amount from the praying women. In other towns, fearing Dunn's example may be followed, guarantee funds are being raised, and the determination is evinced to fight out the war—by prayer, if possible, but by law, if necessary.

In the little village of Leesburg alone a twenty thousand dollar guarantee fund has been subscribed, and money is still coming in. At Ripley, Ohio, the Adair Liquor law occupies the minds of the people and is being tested, and the following resolutions have been unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in our judgment the law now on our statute books, known as the Adair law, is the best and most efficient ever passed for restraining the retailer of intoxicating liquors; and will, in our opinion, if properly enforced, do away with dram drinking entirely in Ohio.

Resolved, That, in view of the foregoing facts, we do therefore recommend that the temperance people of this State proceed at once to appoint lady delegates, to meet in convention in Columbus, on March 10 and 11, 1874, to urge by prayer and entreaty upon the Legislature, now in session, the importance of maintaining the Adair law without change or modification.

At Hillsboro, Greenfield, and New-Vienna, mass-meetings were held last week, and addresses from reformed drunkards and ex-saloon-keepers were the order.

Van Pelt, ex-wickedest man in Ohio, converted only last week, is daily uttering anathemas against his former boon companions and the rumsellers of New-Vienna. In Cincinnati one saloon-keeper has just taken down his sign and closed, and another has pledged to quit the rum traffic.

Dio Lewis arrived here to-day, and purposes to assist in the women's crusade. He addresses a Cincinnati [illegible]

THE PROTEST OF NEW-YORK BONDHOLDERS.

GOV. KELLOGG'S REPLY.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 4, 1874.

To J. & W. Seligman & Co., J. J. Anderson, Morgan & Co., Chester Griswold, G. W. Stanton, Jr., John L. Macaulay, John Pondir, Oliver Ames, and others, New-York:

GENTLEMEN: A document bearing date Jan. 16, 1874, with your names attached, protesting against the Funding bill lately passed by the General Assembly of this State, was delivered at my office by some unknown person on the morning of the 2d inst. It seems, however, that advanced sheets were furnished to the New-Orleans *Picayune* previously, since the substance of your memorial, though addressed to the Governor and Legislature, appeared in that paper some days before I was aware otherwise of its existence. I am, therefore, in doubt as to what degree of authenticity should be attached to the document; but in view of the names appended thereto, and especially in view of the great importance of the subject, I am induced to waive objections to the suspicious accessories to its presentation, and treat it as a genuine expression of your views on the subject. You will not, I trust, consider it offensive if I use in my reply the same plainness of speech that characterizes your protest.

It is evident that you could not have been in possession of the official financial reports of this State for the years 1872 and 1873. It is impossible to reconcile your singularly inaccurate conclusions with the exact specific evidences to the contrary contained in those reports. I have caused copies of the same to be mailed to each of you, and respectfully invite your attention thereto.

Your statement, taken from my message, that the debt of the State is $24,283,886 is substantially correct. Your statement that "the actual amount of interest now annually due upon the debt," estimated, I presume, by yourselves, is $1,493,353, is not correct. The interest now annually due upon the debt is $1,577,620. Your quotations from my message to the effect that the Commonwealth had during the past year raised a revenue exceeding $4,000,000, and that my estimate placed the necessary expenses of the State Government at $1,000,000, are correct so far as they go, but your inferences therefrom are wrong. To be more explicit, I quote your tabulated statement:

The actual amount of interest now annually due upon the debt	$1,493,358
The necessary annual expenses of the Commonwealth are stated by the Governor, not to exceed	1,000,000
Making a total annual outlay of	$2,493,358
Revenue of the State for 1873–4	4,000,000
Necessary outlay, including interest	2,493,358
Excess of income over outlay	$1,506,642

Whereupon, you observe "that it is apparent, therefore, from the message that the State of Louisiana at this moment possesses in her Treasury a sum of money largely in excess of her necessary outlay." You will pardon me if I reply, in terms as broad as your insinuation, that no such conclusion is apparent or fairly deducible from the message, or from any other authentic published facts and documents; but the contrary. I refer you for proof to those portions of my message which treat of the subjects of public schools and levees, and to the annual reports of 1873 of the State Auditor and State Treasurer. You cannot be ignorant of the fact that our interests are almost entirely agricultural, and depend mainly for their existence upon the protection of our soil from inundation by a vast system of levees, built at a cost of many millions of dollars, and that these levees were destroyed by the war. The State has since been struggling to repair them and build new ones. The cost is immense, and is not included in the estimate of "expenses of the State Government." The amount expended for levee purposes in 1873 was $583,021 45. (see Auditor's report.) Again, our public schools were inadequately sustained by an expenditure in 1873 of $405,267 04, which item is not included in the estimate of expenses of the State Government. You will see from this that your conclusion, above referred to, was erroneous.

You take the revenues of 1873, namely, $4,000,000, and substract therefrom your estimate of interest for 1874, and a partial and greatly reduced estimate of expenditures for 1874, which does not include levees and schools, deducting in that way a balance which you call "excess of income over outlay," and spead before the public as the amount which "the State of Louisiana at this moment possesses in her Treasury," at the same time clothing your statements in such language that persons who have seen only your address would infer that they were a transcript of my message. I am certain that the gentlemen whose names I have before me could not all have carefully considered the purport of what they were signing. The following is a true statement of "income" and "outlay" for 1873. See official reports:

Income		$4,016,000 00
Outlay, instead of $1,000,000, as assumed in the address, the ordinary State expenditures, not including interest, schools and levees, were	$1,649,832 05	
Expenses for account of interest, schools and levees, were	2,047,080 87—	3,696,912 92
Balance		$319,087 08

From this balance must be deducted more than $300,000 of past due interest of 1872, paid from the income of 1873. It should also be remembered that a considerable portion of the revenue of 1873 was collected in outstanding warrants of previous years, which reduced the floating debt by that amount, but was not available for any other purpose.

A fair statement of the probable outlay for the year 1874, estimating interest on the debt as it now stands, would be:

For interest	$1,577,620 00
Necessary expenses for general purposes	1,000,000 00
Necessary expenses for levee purposes	600,000 00
Necessary expenses for school purposes	400,000 00
Total outlay	$3,577,620 00

This would leave our floating debt wholly unprovided for, and our necessary expenses for general purposes may notwithstanding our best exertions to prevent it, reach the sum of $1,200,000. It is thus plain that we should have to collect for 1874 nearly $4,000,000 in cash. It does not follow that because this was done in 1873, it is easy or even possible to do it again. The results of the past year were obtained by the rigid enforcement of severe laws, and were attended with hardships so great that no person of ordinary humanity could witness them without the desire to relieve them; yet with the debt at its present amount, we should be compelled to resort again to the same course. I stated in my message, and repeat, that I was and am utterly opposed to this for several cogent reasons, the most conclusive of which, to our creditors, at least, being that a few more repetitions would result in our hopeless bankruptcy. During the past year large sales of real estate have been made in all parts of the State, and a large amount of property adjudicated to the State for taxes, penalties, and the costs thereon. This is not the result of unwillingness to pay, but of sheer inability. Many, by straining every nerve, paid taxes in 1873 who cannot do so again at the rate of that year. In one parish alone sixty-five plantations were forfeited for taxes. All this land is of no use to the State Government. It produces no income, and is eliminated from the assessment rolls.

Your statement in regard to the rate of taxation in New-York—thirty-four mills—can hardly be regarded as conclusive in any respect. I presume that is the total for State and city. The mention in my message of our tax being twenty-one and a half mills had reference only to State taxes. Local taxation is equal or greater throughout the State. The City of New-Orleans, which pays five-eighths of all the taxes collected in Louisiana, has a municipal debt of more than $23,000,000, and the total of its city and State tax is fifty-one and a half mills, and this on a very full assessment. The drain is so exhaustive that no improvements can be made either here or in the country. Many bayous and streams, heretofore navigable and penetrating fertile districts, are choked with logs and drift, and we can spare no portion of our revenue to clear them out. Large tracts of rich lands might be redeemed from overflow and cultivated, had we more means to repair old levees and build new ones. Thousands of children throughout the State are without schools, because we have no money to sustain them. In your State your people have an incentive to pay, which we have not here. Your debt is measurably represented by splendid and wealth-producing improvements. For our debts we have almost no improvements, the chief evidence of the expenditure—notably that portion incurred since the war—being the visits of the tax collector.

I reiterate the declaration in my message, that the people of Louisiana are willing to pay every dollar of their just debts that they are able to pay. I may add that they are equally determined not to be forced into bankruptcy. They have made to the world a bona fide exhibit of their abilities, and are willing to give every possible guarantee that they will pay accordingly. You speak of what you confidently assume to be a temporary impairment of our ability. I beg to remind you that more than one-third of our bonded debt was created before the late war, when the slave property in the State constituted more than half the assessment, and half the security on which those bonds were predicated. That portion of the security is not "temporarily impaired," it is annihilated. Since the war other values have decreased so much that the remaining security for all bonds is seriously impaired. Wherein, then, does our case differ from that of the debtor whose assets have depreciated through no fault of his, and who tenders to his creditors, in settlement, all he is able to pay? Our only remedy—in which our creditors are equally concerned—is to lighten our burdens, and arrest the decay of our assets.

You ask, what assurance creditors will have that our bonds may not be again funded at a still further reduction? I answer by referring you to the bill itself. I am satisfied that the people can and will cheerfully pay the tax provided for therein, and I do not hesitate to assure creditors that the bonds authorized by the bill will be guaranteed in the constitution. If they are not thus rendered unquestionable it will be impossible for the State of Louisiana to make a good bond. With the prospect of diminishing taxation before the people, I believe all our interests will be stimulated into new life, and that we may reasonably hope for an era of permanent and increasing prosperity. But while the present status continues, with financial ruin impending, your exhortation to the people to maintain their "honor and credit" by paying your bonds in full, is a species of mockery not calculated to secure a temperate consideration of your claims.

I have pursued the argument thus far on the presumption that the bonds you hold are valid and [illegible] challenged. I, however, have information, which I believe to be reliable, to the effect that several of the gentlemen who have signed this protest, if not the majority, hold bonds of one series only, that series being the $4,000,000 of Chattanooga Railroad bonds, which are popularly believed to be tainted with fraud, and are now under investigation in the courts. Am I uncharitable if I suggest that this may in part account for your declaration that you, "as American citizens, felt a sense of shame on reading these (my) recommendations in the guise of a funding bill?"

Two and a half millions of these bonds were issued without any of the safeguards required by law. The bill providing for their issuing was hurried through the Legislature during the last hours of the session. It was kept by my predecessor for several weeks, and was finally signed one day, promulgated the next, and the bonds issued the next. They were delivered by the Secretary of State at his house in the night without the Governor's signature, the Secretary of State having been required first to sign them and attach the seal of the State. They were signed by the Governor in a hurried and surreptitious manner and immediately removed from the State. It is even asserted and, I believe, can be substantiated, that they were signed on a train of cars between this city and Mobile. No record was made of the issue of these bonds in the offices where the law directs such records to be kept, nor does such record now exist. Only a *fac simile* of the Treasurer's signature was attached to them.

The State has received no consideration for these bonds. It is believed they were not originally purchased in good faith, though I may do you the justice to say I do not know that you became possessed of them in any other way. In truth, some of them were not purchased at all, but were distributed as the proceeds and in aid of a scheme of plunder. Some were paid away under previous arrangements entered into to secure the passage of the act under which they were issued, and others were turned over to persons at that time connected with a journal of this city as the price of the silence or covert support of that paper.

I do not wish to do you injustice. If I am correct in my supposition in regard to the class of securities you hold, I submit that you are justly open to the charge of seeking, by an ostentatious show of hostility to the Funding bill, to secure for your bonds an exemption from that scrutiny which they will receive if brought within the provisions of the Funding law. While there is no thought on the part of the Government of impeding the collection of just claims against the State, the opposition to the funding of doubtful bonds will not be relaxed until their validity shall be first established in the courts of last resort.

I have urged the passage of the Funding bill, believing it to be an imperative necessity, and the best and fairest adjustment for all parties that it was possible to obtain. In this I believe I am sustained by the majority of our most meritorious creditors, and by the almost unanimous voice of the people; and since the bill has become a law, I propose to spare no exertion to secure the results contemplated.

I have the honor to remain, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM P. KELLOGG.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

A variety programme of great amplitude was inaugurated last night at the Grand Opera-house. It will run through the week, and if the warm reception accorded to the first representation may be taken as any indication of its probable fate, it ought to prove exceptionally successful. The fact, too, that Mr. G. L. Fox still appears in two specialties should, of itself, carry the entertainments through satisfactorily. The pieces in which Mr. Fox appears are an adaptation of an old specialty of his, which now bears the title of "Jack Harkaway at Sea," and the comic pantomime entitled "Humpty Dumpty at School," which, the bill says, is now being performed for the first time in nine years. In the first of these Mr. Fox fills the rôle of *Mr. Tobias Shortcut*, a tobacconist, who, by some untoward circumstances, finds himself obliged to assume the position of Captain of a man-of-war during a naval engagement, and it is almost needless to say that he evolves the most extravagant pleasantries out of the absurd situation. In the pantomimic sketch he figures as the big boy of the school, and in that capacity creates any amount of fun and tumult. The general variety entertainments, some of which were presented a short time ago at the Olympic, quite justify their title, as they include the most opposite kinds of amusement. Athletic performances, a *ballet d'action*, Tyrolean ballads, Ethiopian minstrelsy, remarkable tight-rope exercises, and several other entertaining feats are all part of the abundant amusements which the management of the Grand Opera-house at present furnishes. The attendance last night was very large, and the applause was not merely generous, but even approaching to enthusiastic.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Miss Amy Stone is at present filling an engagement at Wood's Museum. She acts nightly and at a matinée on Saturday in the drama of "Cigarette." This piece was performed a few months ago at the Olympic Theatre, and Miss Amy Stone, who, through its medium, was introduced to the New-York public, then approved herself a very intelligent and vivacious actress. "Cigarette" is a military play, full of the sort of incident most acceptable to the admirers of "situations" which terminate in "tableaus;" and as Algeria is the scene of action, it can be imagined that the painters and costumers have an unusually large scope for activity. The regular daily afternoon performance at Wood's is supplied by Mr. Rollin Howard and a burlesque company.

BRIEF MENTION.

The charity concert at Steinway Hall, last evening, was very largely attended. Miss Lina Luckhardt was the principal solo pianist, and played exceedingly well; several concerted pieces were tunefully sung by Mme. Martinez, Miss Beebe, and Mrs. Knox; Mr. L. M. Gottschalk interpreted very tastefully Santley's "Only to Love;" Mr. Fritsch sang the tenor's grand air from "Louisa Miller," and other performances occurred. The intentions of persons engaged in so good a work as giving entertainments to aid the poor should always preserve the performers from harsh criticism; but in the present case it is only fair to say that the concert was really an agreeable one.... M. Henri Wieniawski is to take part in the Philharmonic rehearsal and concert to take place, respectively, on Friday and Saturday of this week, and, also, in the Sunday concert at the Grand Opera-house. We regret to say that after these events we shall not again be privileged to listen to M. Wieniawski. He goes to Havana on Feb. 19, and thence returns to Europe.

A BOSTON PAPER IN ITS NEW OFFICE.

BOSTON, Feb. 9.—The *Daily Evening Transcript* was issued to-day from its new building corner of Milk and Washington streets. It was driven from this site by the great fire of 1872. The new office is larger and more convenient than its predecessor, and is an ornament to the rebuilt district.

Manufacturing Prospects.

The *Caledonian*, of St. Johnsbury, Vt., reports that Messrs. Fairbanks & Co. received for the month of January, 1874, orders largely in excess of those for the same period in 1873. The total product for *one week* reached nearly eight hundred scales. During the month they had orders for twelve railroad track scales, and on *a single day* their orders from Chicago alone were for twenty-two 500-bushel hopper scales. A contract for seven hundred tons of pig-iron one day toward the close of the month seems to "mean business." The daily consumption of iron alone is nearly seventeen tons, and will soon be increased to twenty.—*Commercial Advertiser.*

St. Valentine's Kettledrum in aid of the Samaritan Home for the Aged, will be held at the Armory of the Seventy-first Regiment, corner Broadway and 35th st., on Friday and Saturday, Feb. 13 and 14, commencing Friday evening at 4 o'clock. There will be no Fair this year; but music by the Regimental Band, promenade concerts, dancing, refreshments, Punch and Judy, valentines, &c., will be the attractions. Tickets $1 each; single admission can be obtained from any of the managers, at the office of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and at the door.—*Advertisement.*

TACIT SUICIDE.—To suffer cold to accumulate on cold, until pulmonary tubercles begin to form, when a few doses of DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS will cure any disease of the respiratory organs if taken at the outset.

One of the happiest results of modern discovery is the application of CARBOLIC SALVE to external hurts and diseases.

Quickly as foul air quenches flame Dr. TOWNSLEY'S ANODYNE kills toothache.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen Pomeroy's. Price $3, at No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Many Druggists
Have BURNETT'S COLOGNE.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports, items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. [illegible]

Removal.
G. L. KELTY & Co. have removed to No. 194 5th av., near 23d st. They are prepared to show a complete assortment of Furniture and Furniture Coverings; also new patterns of Curtains, Piano Covers, Window Shades, &c.—*Advertisement.*

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold" which would yield to a mild remedy, but, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES give sure and almost immediate relief.

Chocolat Menier for Breakfast.
Defies all honest competition. Awarded medal, Vienna Exhibition. Sold by all grocers, druggists, and confectioners. Depot No. 45 Beaver st. Chocolat Menier for luncheon.

Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye! BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

Dr. Sage's Cartarrh Remedy, a perfect specific for "Cold in Head" and Catarrh.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

MARRIED.

MARTIN.—FRAPPOLLI.—On the 4th inst., at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Wm. F. Morgan, D. D., Mr. RALPH MARTIN to Miss NINA FRAPPOLLI, all of this City.

DIED.

BAGIOLI.—A solemn requiem mass for the repose of the souls of the late Prof. ANTONIO BAGIOLI and his daughter, TERESA BAGIOLI SICKLES will be celebrated at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning, the 11th inst., at St. Joseph's Church, corner of Sixth avenue and West Washington place. Friends are invited to attend.

CARTER.—At Newark, N. J., on the 9th inst., FANNIE, infant daughter of William D. and Kate B. Carter, aged 18 months.

Funeral services on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Charles W. Badger, No. 919 Broad st. Interment in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

COOPER.—On Sunday, Feb. 8, JOHN COOPER, in the 62d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 226 East 81st st., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CAMPBELL.—At Woodbridge, N. J., Friday, 6th inst., JOHN H. CAMPBELL.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, Woodbridge, Tuesday, 10th inst., at 1 o'clock. Train leaves foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt st. at 10 o'clock A. M.; return at 4 P. M.

FOSTER.—On Saturday, Feb. 7, EMELINE J., youngest daughter of John and Anne Foster, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 218 East 18th st., on Tuesday morning, the 10th inst., at 11 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

FLAGLER.—At Kansas City, Mo., on Sunday, Feb. 8, PHILIP FLAGLER, in his 72d year.

☞ Peekskill papers please copy.

GILLESPIE.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 8, DAVID GILLESPIE, in the 54th year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at the St. James M. E. Church, corner Madison av. and 126th st., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 12:30 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 12:05 P. M.

GERARD.—On Saturday evening, Feb. 7, at his residence, No. 17 Gramercy Park, JAMES W. GERARD.

The funeral services will be held at Calvary Church, corner 4th av. and 21st st., on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 10 A. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

HARTSHORNE.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., in Bergen, Jersey City, ANNA M., eldest daughter of Samuel H. and Elizabeth V. Hartshorne, of Seabright, N. J.

Funeral from the residence of her uncle, Heter Bentley, corner of Harrison and West Side avs., Bergen, Jersey City, on Thursday next at 1:30 o'clock. Carriages will meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York and the 1:15 train from Newark at Bergen Avenue Station, Newark and New-York Railroad.

HOBART.—On Monday, Dec. 9, THOMAS HOBART, in the 80th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 54 Monroe st., Brooklyn, on Wednesday at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at New-Brunswick, N. J.

HOGENCAMP.—On the 9th inst., CLARISSA, wife of Daniel Hogencamp, in the 53d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 145 West 125th st.

HOLT.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Sunday, Feb. 8, CHARLES OWEN HOLT, eldest son of the late Henry Holt, in the 45th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services from his late residence, No. 143 Greene avenue, on Wednesday, Feb. 11, at 2 P. M.

JACKSON.—At Hot Springs, Ark., on the 3d inst., JOHN W. JACKSON, of the firm of Borup & Jackson, of St. Paul, Minn., and formerly of this City.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, Thomas Jackson, No. 61 Penn st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M.

JANES.—At Mary's Park, Westchester County, on Monday morning, 9th inst., of croup, GEORGE STANLEY, second son of George and Louise P. Janes, aged 8 years and 2 months.

Funeral on Wednesday, 11th inst., from residence of parents, at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be at Mott Haven Station, to meet 2 P. M. Harlem train from Grand Central Depot.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Feb. 9, JOHN JOHNSON, aged 83.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 46 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon, at 2:30, without further notice.

KING.—At Morristown, N. J., on Sunday, 8th inst., MARY A. KING, in the 82d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the South Street Presbyterian Church, Morristown, on Wednesday, 11th inst., at 2:30 P. M.

LE HURAY.—At Summit, N. J., Feb. 8, 1874, suddenly, Mrs. ELEANORA LE HURAY, aged 74, widow of the late Nicholas Le Huray, Jr., of Philadelphia.

Funeral notice to-morrow.

MASCORD.—On the 4th inst., in Albany, EDWARD MASCORD, in the 72d year of his age.

MENEELY.—On Friday, the 6th, of cerebro spinal meningitis, EDWIN AVERY, son of Joseph and Margaret Meneely, aged 2 years 4 months and 16 days.

MINUSE.—On Saturday, Feb. 7, JOHN H. MINUSE, in the 74th year of his age.

Services will be held at the residence of his son-in-law, Washington Hills, Jr., No. 427 East 56th st., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Rye, N. Y., on Wednesday, by the 10:10 A. M. train, and a funeral service at the residence of his son, John D. Minuse, at 1:30 P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MILLIGAN.—At South Orange, N. J., on Sunday morning, Feb. 8, LUTHER TUCKER, infant son of Luther T. and Sarah Milligan.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, at 11 A. M., from the residence of his parents, Milligan Place, South Orange, N. J.

OLMSTED.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Saturday, Feb. 7, after a short illness, SILAS OLMSTED, in the 94th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Thursday, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock M., from Christ's Church, Tarrytown. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot upon arrival of 10:45 A. M. train from Grand Central Depot.

RAW.—On Saturday, Feb. 7, 1874, ADOLPHUS C. RAW, in the 51st year of his age.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 1,017 Gates av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

SWARTWOUT.—On Friday, at Montclair, N. J., ALICE ANN SWARTWOUT, widow of Samuel Swartwout and daughter of the late Thos. Cooper.

Funeral services on Tuesday, at 9:30 A. M., at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th st. and Madison av.

SMALLEY.—In Brooklyn, Sunday morning, Feb. 8, suddenly, of diphtheria, GUSSIE, only child of Wm. A. and Mary T. Smalley, aged 13 years and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandfather, Brewster Rose, No. 105 Carroll st., Brooklyn. Remains will be taken to Green-Wood.

TEN EYCK.—At Brooklyn, Feb. 9, 1874, ROBERT TEN EYCK.

Funeral services at Watertown, New-York, on Thursday afternoon, Feb. 12.

TREDWELL.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Feb. 8, 1874, SARAH ANNIE, youngest child of Alanson and Sarah J. Tredwell, aged 3 years, 4 months and 4 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, corner Franklin av. and Lefferts place.

WALDO.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., ROSALIE LIVINGSTON WALDO, wife of Francis W. Waldo, and daughter of the late Morgan L. Livingston.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at 10 A. M., Thursday, the 12th inst., at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, 5th av. and 45th st.

WISE.—On Monday, Feb. 9, 1874, BENJAMIN, son of Nathaniel and Sarah Wise, aged 8 years and 6 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 159 East 73d st., on Tuesday, Feb. 10, at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MEMBERS OF THE BAR ARE REquested to attend a meeting to be held on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874, at the General Term Room of the Supreme Court, at 2 o'clock P. M., to take action upon the death of the late Mr. James W. Gerard.

CHAS. O'CONOR. E. H. OWEN.
WM. M. EVARTS. JAMES THOMSON.
EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE. C. A. SEWARD.
HENRY NICOLL. A. J. VANDERPOEL.
FEB. 9, 1874.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe for the week ending Saturday, Feb. 14, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On Tuesday at 10 and 11:30 A. M.; on Wednesday at 10 A. M. and 12 M.; on Thursday at 11:30 A. M., and on Saturday at 12 M.
T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. NEWTON'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE will soon be ready for publication; a treatise containing extracts from this work, on dyspepsia, constipation, and nervous affection sent free. Address Dr. NEWTON, No. 34 Bond st.

A NEW LIST OF BEST WORKS ON HYGIENE, physiology, anatomy, dietetics, phrenology, physiognomy, short-hand writing, social science, &c., sent first post on receipt of stamp, by S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

"OBSERVATIONS ON CATARRH," FROM a forthcoming work on Throat Diseases, by A. N. Williamson, M. D., late Clinical Physician in the University Medical College. Sent free. Address 137 East 17th st.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held at headquarters, Lincoln Hall, corner 3d av. and [illegible] st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Feb. 10, 1874, at 8 o'clock. [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Monday, Feb. 9, under a foreclosure order of the Court of Common Pleas, David J. Newland, Esq., Referee, Hugh N. Camp sold the three-story and basement brick house, with lot, 18.9 by 100.11, No. 314 East One Hundred and Twenty-second street, south side, 193.9 feet east of Second avenue, for $2,300 over and above mortgage, with interest, amounting to $5,100, making the total price realized $7,400. The purchaser was Charles Emmons, plaintiff in the legal action. Richard V. Harnett, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, A. H. Wallis, Esq., Referee, also sold a three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, with lot, 17.1 by 54, situate on Prospect place, south-west corner of Forty-third street, between First and Second avenues, for $2,200 over and above mortgage, with interest, amounting to $8,360; total, $10,560. The buyer was John H. Boyd, attorney for mortgagee. This property was twice sold, at first bringing $13,860, but the purchaser, L. Hecht, refused to sign the terms of sale, claiming that he thought he was buying a house on Forty-eighth-street. The resale was then made with the result above noted. The other legal sale noticed, in charge of Mr. Hartnett, of a house and lot on Forty-eighth street, west of Second avenue, was adjourned to the 16th inst. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

For to-day sales as follows are announced:

By Adrian H. Muller & Son, executors' sale of the following City property: Vestry street—Two lots, north side, 85 feet east of West street, each 23 by 87.6. West street—Three lots on the south-west corner of West and Jane streets, each about 23.6 by 71 feet. Jane street—Twelve lots on the south side of Jane street, comprising the entire southerly front between West street and Thirteenth avenue, each lot about 71 feet in depth, and varying in front and rear from 19 to 24 feet. And Thirteenth avenue—Three lots on the south-east corner of Thirteenth avenue and Jane street, with the brick buildings thereon, lots each 23.6 by 80.5. These buildings contain an engine and boiler in first-rate order, with pulleys, shafting, &c., all of which will be sold with the three lots. Also, bulk-head on Thirteenth avenue, (North River,) opposite the last-described property. Messrs. Muller & Son will, in addition, offer at auction, at a foreclosure sale, ten lots of land on West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth street, north side, 350 feet east of Eighth avenue, or on the north-west of the street named and McComb's Dam road.

By A. H. Nicolay & Co., Trustees' sale of eight lots, each 25 by 100, four of the same being situated on One Hundred and Forty-sixth street, north side, in rear, between St. Ann's and Brooks avenues, at North New-York, now the Twenty-third Ward of the City.

By Hugh N. Camp, foreclosure sale of a house and lot 16.8 by 100.10, in East One Hundred and Tenth street, north side, 200 feet west of Second avenue.

By James M. Miller, foreclosure sale of a house and lot 18.9 by 99.11, on West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, north side, 328.9 feet west of Fifth avenue.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, foreclosure sale of eight parcels of realty, situate respectively on East Broadway, Pike, and Division streets.

By Joseph McGuire, foreclosure sale of a leasehold property, situate on Eighth street, north side, 158 feet east of Broadway, embracing a lot 35.6 by 93.11, with buildings thereon, lease from Sailor's Snug Harbor, dated May 1, 1869, term twenty-one years, with the usual covenants, ground rent $575 per annum.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., in Brooklyn, at Auction Exchange, Nos. 399 and 401 Fulton street, special guardian's sale of the following property, located in Williamsburg: One two-story and basement brick house, with lot 25.5 by 74.6, No. 249 Ewen street, corner of Powers street; one similar house, with lot 24.7 by 74.6, No. 249 Ewen street, adjoining above, and one three-story English-basement brick house, with lot 25.6 by 50, No. 120 Powers street, in rear of above.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

Since the last report, and for the week ending with Saturday, Feb. 7, plans for new buildings have been submitted and unsafe buildings reported, at the Department, No. 2 Fourth avenue, W. W. Adams, Superintendant, as follows:

New Buildings.

West Forty-sixth street, No. 416, one brick tenement house, four stories, 25 by 50; H. Muller, owner.

West Forty-fifth street, No. 515, one brick workshop, four stories, 50 by 50; Ernest Lamb, owner.

Christopher street, south side, 100 feet west of Washington street, one brick car house, offices, and stables, three stories, 77.8 by 130 by 130, estimated cost $45,000; Christopher Street Railroad Association, owners.

One Hundred and Fortieth street, north side, 85 feet west of Willis avenue, N. D., one frame second-class dwelling, two-story, 21 by 36; A. Herman, owner.

Anderson avenue, north-west corner Devoe street, (Claremont,) one frame second-class dwelling, two stories, 22 by 26; Thos. Carman, owner.

Third avenue, north side, 380 feet west of Second street, new district, one frame second-class dwelling, two stories, 19 by 40; Geo. H. Bacon, owner.

Second avenue, south side, 44 feet west of Second street, new district, one frame second-class dwelling, two stories, 19 by 40; Geo. H. Bacon, owner.

Fourth avenue, south side, 260 feet west of Second street, new district, one frame second-class dwelling, two stories, 19 by 40; Geo. H. Bacon, owner.

Third street, east side, 40 feet south of Third avenue, new district, one frame second-class dwelling, two stories, 19 by 40; Geo. H. Bacon, owner.

Third avenue, south side, 340 feet east of Third street, new district, one frame second-class dwelling, two stories, 19 by 40; Geo. H. Bacon, owner.

Denman street, (150.13 feet,) north side, 200 feet west of Courtlandt avenue, one frame second-class dwelling, two stories, 25 by 38; James Daly, owner.

West Forty-fifth street, No. —, one brick tenement building, five stories, 28 by 72; Mr. Jost, owner.

West Thirty-fifth street, No. 261, rear, one brick tenement, three stories, 19 by 27; Mr. Kulenbord, owner.

West Farms road, west side, 25 feet west of Cross street, new district, one frame store and tenement, three stories, 32 by 50; John Strecker, owner.

West Forty-eighth street, No. 542, one brick tenement, four stories, 25 by 60; Robert Auld, owner.

Estimated cost of erection of the fifteen buildings above enumerated, $108,000.

Unsafe Buildings.

No. 34 Catharine street, unsafe front and party walls; H. K. Miller, agent.

No. 36 Catharine street, unsafe north and south walls; Mrs. Behrens, owner.

No. 38 Catharine street, unsafe north wall; H. Copperman, owner.

No. 421 West street, unsafe chimneys; Geo. B. Lawton, owner.

Nos. 222 and 224 Eighth avenue, unsafe chimneys; George C. Tarffier, owner.

No. 109 Walker street, unsafe chimneys; H. S. Ely, agent.

No. 328 Broome street, unsafe chimneys; George Aery, owner.

No. 117 Division street, unsafe chimneys; Wm. H. Mansfield, owner.

Nos. 603 and 605 Greenwich street, unsafe front cornices; R. D. Nesmith, owner.

No. 283 Broadway, unsafe south-west corner; Peter Goelet, owner.

East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, 85 feet west of Second avenue, unsafe ceiling and smoke-pipe; Congregational Church, owner.

No. 117 Thompson street, unsafe ceiling; St. Ambrose P. E. Church, owner.

No. 8 Baxter street, unsafe chimneys; M. Levi, lessee.

No. 190 Prince street, unsafe chimneys; Wm. C. Walker, agent.

No. 425 West Twenty-fourth street, unsafe chimneys; Joseph Corbit, agent.

No. 429 West Twenty-fourth street, unsafe chimneys; Joseph Corbit, agent.

No. 132 Bowery, front and rear, unsafe walls; Mrs. Leggett, owner.

No. 84 Baxter street, unsafe framework; Mrs. White, owner.

No. 640 Broadway, unsafe north gable; Geo. F. Gilman, lessee.

EXCHANGE SALES, MONDAY, FEB. 9.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 3-story and basement brick house and lot, No. 314 East 122d st., s. s., 193.9 ft. e. of 2d av., lot 18.9x100.11	$7,400

By Richard V. Harnett.

1 3-story and basement brown-stone-front house and lot, Prospect place, s. w. corner of 43d st., between 1st and 2d avs., lot 17.1x54	$10,560

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Feb. 7.

17th st., n. s., 420 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x38.10x20x38.5	$5,500
27th st., s. s., 440 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x98.9	20,000
28th st., No. 37, West, n. s., 250 ft. e. of 6th av., 25x98.9	63,000
42d st., n. s., 290 ft. w. of 7th av., 20x100.4	27,300
48th st., n. s., 250 ft. e. of 1st av., 25x100.5	6,500
71st st., n. s., 390 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x102.2	16,000
71st st., n. s., 390 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x102.2	19,500
83d st., s. s., 216 ft. e. of 3d av., 19.1x102.2, ½ part	1,000
117th st., n. s., 187.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11	12,250
127th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x169.7 to Lawrence st. x28.2x182.7	4,700
127th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x156.7 to Lawrence st. x28.2x169.7	4,600
127th st., s. s., 144.3 ft. w. of 9th av., thence w. 5.9 ft., thence s. 182.7 ft. to Lawrence st., thence e. 28.2 ft., thence n. 188 ft., thence n. w. 20 ft. to beginning	3,700
Lexington av., w. s., 140.5 ft. n. of 65th st., 20x70	25,000
Lexington av., w. s., 80.5 ft. n. of 65th st., 20x70	25,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Water st., between Catharine and Market slips, 75x— to Water st., lease 7 years	$5,000
29th st., s. s., 120 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x98.9, 21 years, per year	1,000
29th st., s. s., 95 ft. w. of Madison av., 25x98.9, 21 years, per year	1,000
6th av., n. w. corner 32d st., store, 3¼ years, per year	3,000

THE BROOKLYN REVENUE FRAUD CASES.

In the case of Alfred Vanderwerken, Lucien Hawley and John P. Sanborn, indicted on a charge of being implicated in alleged internal revenue frauds on the Government, an argument was to have been had on Saturday on the District Attorney's bill of particulars. Owing to the absence of Judge Benedict the matter was adjourned until yesterday morning, when Gen. B. F. Tracy, addressing the Judge, said that he was present, with the other counsel engaged in the defense, to ask of United States District Attorney Tenney a bill of particulars, which, as his Honor was well aware, was essential to the defense of their clients.

District Attorney Tenney replied that he could not very well accede to the demand which was included in the motion of counsel for the defense, upon the ground that the defendants had not filed their affidavits in denial of the charges, which were required to be inserted in the bill of particulars. These, he repeated, were essential before the motion could be entertained.

Judge Benedict remarked that the calendars for [illegible] and Admiralty cases were so heavy that he thought it would not be possible for him at any time during this month to give his attention to jury causes of Circuit business. He added that under no consideration would he sacrifice the business of the District for the Circuit Court. Gen. Tracy said that they were anxious to bring the case into court as soon as possible, and, after some argument on remitting it to the District Court, the argument on the bill of particulars was adjourned until Friday morning at 10 o'clock.

BROOKLYN CITY BONDS.

The proposals for the purchase of Brooklyn City bonds were opened yesterday by Controller Schroeder. There were nineteen separate bidders. The number of bonds bid for and the prices are as follows:

WATER BONDS.

$20,000	101	$15,000	100
20,000	100.90	4,000	100
20,000	100.80	1,000	100.50
40,000	100.75	25,000	100.75
30,000	101.07	25,000	101
30,000	101.05	25,000	101⅛
40,000	101.03	25,000	101⅜
10,000	100	100,000	100.25
30,000	102	25,000	101.01
25,000	100.50	100,000	100⅜
90,000	101.26	100,000	101⅜
10,000	101.51		

TEN-YEAR BONDS.

$20,000	100.25	$5,000	100.25
20,000	100.20	25,000	100⅛
20,000	100.15	15,000	100
20,000	100.10	100,000	100.25
20,000	100.05		

ASSESSMENT AND SEWER BONDS.

$200,000	100.27	$100,000	100 1-16
25,000	100.25	100,000	100⅛
5,000	100	25,000	106⅛
200,000	100	100,000	100⅜
20,000	100.25		

The Controller will announce the awards to-day.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE DWELLINGS, well located in the Fifth, Eighth, and Ninth Wards; houses in good order; replete with every convenience and improvement; prices from $10,500 to $18,000; also, several medium, first-class, three and four story stone-front houses on best streets in Twenty-second Ward, just west of Broadway. Particulars and permits with JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

A BARGAIN.—THREE NEW FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwellings, hard-wood finish throughout, on 62d st., between 9th av. and Boulevard; corner house, $27,000; other two $23,000 each. Also, a lot on West 58th st., sixty feet from Grand Circle, $17,000. Apply to WM. BEDELL, on the premises, or No. 985 8th av.

FOR SALE—ON MADISON AV., (MURRAY HILL,) four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, 25x60, and two-story extended dining-room by 100 feet; built by David Robbins; mirrors, gas-fixtures, and library cases; price, $80,000; terms to suit purchasers. Address M., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

JOHN S. PIERCE,
No. 106 Broadway, real estate broker and agent for the renting and care of property, makes a specialty of taking charge of estates, renting, collecting, &c.; gives his personal attention to all business intrusted to his care. Charge of estates solicited.

FOR SALE—TWO EXTRA-SIZE VACANT LOTS adjoining on Prince st., between Broadway and Bowery, suitable for ware-rooms or factory buildings, 50.7x110x125; price moderate and terms easy. Address or apply to W. J. KANE, owner, 119 Broadway.

ELEGANT DWELLINGS CHEAP!—NO. 18 East 57th st.; Nos. 1 and 19 East 53d st.; No. 18 West 58d st.; No. 16 West 52d st.; No. 15 East 48th st.; Nos. 299, 584, 675, 781, 783 5th av.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st.

CORNER PROPERTY ON SPRING ST. FOR SALE.—Well located, moderate price, easy terms; also, a property on Canal st., near Broadway; also, small lot near West Broadway, suitable for workshop or stable.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—THE LOT NO. 19 EAST 33D ST., 30 feet front by half the block in depth, with three-story brown-stone-front dwelling-house thereon.
Apply to WEEKS, FORSTER & DE FOREST, No. 58 Wall st.

FOR SALE—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 61 West 46th st., with or without the elegant furniture. Apply at the office of the owner, GEO. P. SLADE, No. 346 Broadway, Room No. 7.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A FIRST-CLASS STORE in Beekman st., between William and Gold sts.; price, $50,000, or to let at $5,000 per annum.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE.—BEST SMALL, MODERN THREE-story house in Fifth Ward; every improvement and convenience, with possession; not much cash required.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR SALE—ONLY $500 DOWN, AND LONG time to pay the balance: neat cottage, now ready to move into; price $2,000. Call between 10 and 11 A. M. B. W. HITCHCOK, No. 439 3d av.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house, No. 459 West 22d st.; situated in a very fine neighborhood; house in excellent condition; price $18,000. Apply at No. 247 West 30th st.

$9,000.—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, on East 41st st.; $2,000 cash, balance easy terms. B. F. MELROSE, No. 555 3d av.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP AND basement brick dwelling-house No. 347 West 30th st., west of 8th av.; price $17,500. Apply to W. SCOTT JARVIS, Executor, No. 221 Canal st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, A FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on 23d st., near 6th av.
S. EDDY, No. 1 Park place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TRUCK GARDENERS.

To lease favorably at Garden City, on Central Railroad of Long Island, eighteen miles distant, farms of fifteen to fifty or more acres each, with suitable buildings. Apply to A. T. STEWART'S agent, Broadway and Chambers st., between 12 and 3 o'clock, or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead village. Six months' free ticket with each lease.

HOME! HOME!! HOME!!!—
At Flushing, 6 miles from New-York; 103 trains daily from 6 A. M. to 12 at night; a yearly commutation ticket free.
(Fare 8c. by package tickets.)
For sale, a French slate roof House, filled in with brick; gas, water, marble mantels; good closets; sewer connections, with double plot of ground; guttered and flagged.
Price $4,000.
The owner intends to sell, and any party who can invest in a home, from $500 to $2,500, will address Box No. 142 Post Office, obtain a free pass to Flushing, and full particulars.

FOR SALE—THE FARM BELONGING TO THE estate of the late Merwin Andrew. It is situated in the town of Orange, Conn., one mile from the centre, and within fifteen minutes' drive of three depots, and is only five miles from New-Haven. Said farm contains 130 acres in a good state of cultivation, and is suitable for meadow, tillage or pasture. A good trout-brook runs through the farm. There is also a good supply of wood, water, and fruit. For further particulars inquire on the premises. Mrs. E. W. ANDREW, Administratrix.

FOR SALE—AT PLAINFIELD, N. J., ONE HOUR from New-York, via Central Railroad.—Property for sale from $2,500 to $40,000; to rent from $200 to $2,000, with or without the modern improvements, three to five minutes' walk of depot. Also, to exchange for New-York or Brooklyn property, fine churches, schools, &c.; and thirty-six trains daily over the best-managed road in the country. For further information apply to B. A. MUMFORD, agent, office opposite the depot, Plainfield; or, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, No. 77 Cedar st., New-York.

DOCK PROPERTY ON EAST RIVER AND NEW-town Creek for sale, in large or small lots, at reasonable rates. This property presents unusual facilities for sugar refineries, lumber, coal, and oil yards, or any business requiring superior water accommodation, or would be a splendid investment for capitalists. Apply to FRANCIS PIDGEON, Box 117, Long Island City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM OF TWENTY ACRES, and a pleasant country residence in a rapidly improving part of Pittsfield, Mass., and in the village. Address Box No. 4,511 New-York Post Office.

FOR SALE—ON HUDSON RIVER, TWENTY-FIVE miles, one to twenty acres cheap.
C. H. GREEN, Nyack, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—R. LAVINIA BAYAUD against JACOB R. DUVALL and others.—In pursuance of a judgment order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 19th day of January, 1874, I will sell by public auction by James M. Miller, auctioneer, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 23d day of February, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, the following-described premises: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, distant two hundred and eighty-seven feet and two inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, with the easterly side of Fourth avenue, and running thence northerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, thence easterly and parallel with the said northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches, thence southerly and parallel with the said Fourth avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches, to the northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, and thence westerly along said northerly side of East Seventy-eighth street, eighteen feet and eight inches to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1874.
A. H. WALLIS, Referee.
JOHN HENRY HULL, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 240 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY ON GRAND ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
GRAND STREET.—The two five-story brick buildings, with stores; and lots, situate on the southerly side of Grand st., commencing 93.4 feet west of Corlears st., and known as Nos. 577, 577½, and 579 Grand st. Croton water on every story and in the yard; brick sewer connection with street sewer.

V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, FEB. 17, AT NO. 111 BROAD-way, the extra size, superbly proportioned, well built, four-story, high-stoop brick and marble dwelling No. 5 5th av., between Washington square and Clinton place; 26.8x90x100; desirable perpetual Sailors' Snug Harbor leasehold; ground rent for twenty-one years; $1,000 per annum; neighborhood unexceptionable; perfect order.
Maps and permits at No. 11 Pine st.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT PUBLIC AUCTION OF valuable grain and grass farm of 114 acres, at Liberty Corner, Somerset County, N. J., on New-Jersey West Line Railroad, thirty miles from New-York City, on [illegible]

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

At Auction or Private Sale.

THE NASSAU DRY-DOCK,

Situated on Hog Island, Opposite the City of Nassau, Bahamas.

This valuable property, comprising a slip on which vessels of large size may be laid dry for examination or repairs; a powerful steam-engine and other necessary appliances; offices and buildings suitable to the business, also, between eleven and twelve acres of land adjoining, with a good dwelling-house, out-buildings, and appurtenances thereon—if not previously sold by private contract—will be sold at public auction in the City of Nassau, Bahamas, on March 5, 1874, at 11 A. M., under the direction of Henry K. Van Siclen and William Joyce, executors, &c., of John S. Howell, deceased.

And on the same day, or as soon thereafter as practicable, will be sold also, at public auction on the premises, a great variety of materials and articles accumulated in the business, and mostly necessary in repairing vessels, now on store at the dock, the particulars of which will be given previous to the day of sale.

This dock was established and successfully operated by Mr. Howell.

A great number of vessels, large and small, have been repaired at it.

Its location is unsurpassed for securing business.

It is well known to mariners.

Its capacity and depth of water are ample.

Ship timber is plenty on the adjacent islands.

Facilities for making repairs are abundant.

The business of operating is not an experiment; its success has been demonstrated, and it is sure to be remunerative.

The climate there is unequaled for healthfulness, and as a place of residence it is very desirable.

This sale presents such an opportunity as is afforded but once in a generation for securing, at comparatively small cost, and by the same purchase, a valuable property, certain means to business success, and a healthful, permanent, or Winter's residence.

The premises may be inspected at any time on application to Mr. E. B. Ceruti, Superintendent, in charge at the dock.

For further particulars and terms of sale apply for circular either to
H. K. VAN SICLEN, Executor, &c., or
H. E. FARNSWORTH, Attorney for Executors, No. 133 Nassau st., New-York City, or
Hon. G. C. ANDERSON, Nassau, Bahamas.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE.
VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY ON VESTRY, WEST, AND JANE STS. AND 13TH AV.
Also,
BULK-HEAD
ON 13TH AV. (NORTH RIVER.)
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Feb. 10, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of J. S. & H. C. Ward, executors of S. S. Ward, deceased, the following-described real estate, viz.:

VESTRY ST.
Two lots north side, 85 feet east of West st., each 23x87.6.

WEST ST.
Three lots on the south-west corner of West and Jane sts., each about 23.6x71 feet.

JANE ST.
Twelve lots on the south side of Jane st., comprising the entire southerly front between West st. and 13th av., each lot about 71 feet in depth, and varying in front and rear from 19 to 24 feet.

13TH AV.
Three lots on the south-east corner of 13th av. and Jane st., with the brick buildings thereon, lots each 23.6x80.5. These buildings contain an engine and boiler in first-rate order, with pulleys, shafting, &c., all of which will be sold with the three lots.

Also,
BULK-HEAD
ON 13TH AV., (NORTH RIVER,)
and opposite the last-described property. This property is well adapted for manufacturing purposes, lard refineries, &c.
SIXTY PER CENT. CAN REMAIN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

PITTSBURG ROLLING MILLS AND NAIL FACTORY
AT AUCTION,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 18, AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
Situated in Thirty-fourth Ward, Pittsburg, adjoining works of J. Painter & Son and Singer, Nimick & Co.
Capacity, 16,000 to 18,000 tons Iron and Nails per annum. Coal, $1 72 per ton in Mill. Labor abundant, and works could be quickly put in operation.
Terms—One-third cash; balance one, two, three, four, and five years, with interest.
For detailed statement of machinery, &c., address
R. J. ANDERSON,
J. J. SPEARMAN,
H. W. OLIVER, Jr.,
Trustees, J. T. & C. A. Wood,
No. 112 Water st., Pittsburg.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER,
21 Park row, New York, and 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
TUESDAY, Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, at
Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
SPECIAL GUARDIAN'S SALE OF ESTATE OF
Mary Gardner, deceased, order of Supreme Court,
THREE BRICK HOUSES IN WILLIAMSBURG,
No. 249 Ewen st., corner Powers st., P. B., B. S. T.
25.5x43x74.6.—Splendid corner for a Doctor.
No. 247 Ewen st., similar house.
No. 120 Powers st., 22x30; lot 25x50. Modern improvements, and must positively be sold. Call and examine. Good for occupation or investment. Sold by order of the court for benefit of children. Maps, terms, &c., at office of JERE. JOHNSON, JR., No. 21 Park row, New-York.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.
SUPREME COURT.—PARTITION SALE, UNDER direction of William C. Barrett, Referee, WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1874, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
Brick house and extension and lot, known as No. 328 Pearl st., near Dover st. Also, brick house and lot in rear of above, known as No. 268 Water st. Also, brick house and lot, known as No. 62 Frankfort st., near Vandewater st. Maps at No. 77 Cedar st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET.
Splendid Light and Ventilation. Suitable for Bankers, Brokers, Lawyers, Railroad, and other Corporations, in the
DREXEL BUILDING
BROAD AND WALL STS.
TWO ELEVATORS; FIRE-PROOF; HEATED BY STEAM.
The building not having been entirely completed in time for occupancy last May, there are still some very desirable offices vacant, which will be let to satisfactory parties at moderate rates. Apply to
WM. H. LEECH, Sup't, Room No. 40, or to
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BROADWAY PROPERTY, NORTH-EAST CORner 38th st., to Lease for a Term of Years.—The owner of the following described property, invites proposals to lease the same from responsible parties only; size, 100 feet on Broadway by 140 feet deep; will either lease the ground to be improved by lessee, or the undersigned will improve it on satisfactory terms. Apply to JOSIAH JEX, 18 East 40th st., before 10 o'clock A. M.

TO RENT OR LEASE.—THE SUBSTANTIAL SIX-story store, No. 26 Beekman st., extending through 185 feet to and fronting on Spruce st., or could be divided; excellent location for first-class trade requiring extensive accommodation; only a few hundred feet from new Post Office; steady steam power can be had if desired. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

STORES.—TO RENT OR LEASE, ON THE WEST side, south of Canal st., on very favorable terms, several fine stores; some of them are connected, and of great capacity. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

STORE TO LET IN BROADWAY BLOCK.—STORE No. 20 Vesey st., 25x100, and dry and light sub-cellar of No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 6.

TO LET OR LEASE—TWO FINE LARGE FRONT offices in second story of house No. 58 Wall st., from 1st May next. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET OR LEASE—OFFICES IN FIRST AND second stories of Nos. 30 and 32 Cedar st., with lofts and cellarage. Apply to
JNO. WARREN & SON, No. 35 Pine st.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, SECOND, THIRD and fourth floors of No. 10 Spruce st., near Printing-house square. Apply to
JAMES H. BENEDICT, No. 33 New st.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, a desirable property on Bond st., near Broadway, running through to Great Jones st. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No 3 Pine st., or No. 35 East 17th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT UNFURNISHED.

	Per Annum.
West 24th st., between Broadway and 6th av.	$3,000
West 29th st., near 6th av	2,700
Lexington av., near 44th st	2,250
East 29th st., near 4th av	2,500
West Washington place, near 6th av	1,200
Clinton place $3,100, $3,000,	2,500
East 23d st., near 3d av	1,700
Stuyvesant square	3,000
East 20th st., near Broadway	3,000
Lexington av., corner 39th st	2,500
11th st., near 5th av	2,500

And a number of other first-class houses from 14th st. to Central Park, on the avenues and cross streets.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

GARDEN CITY, LONG ISLAND.
To let, twenty dwellings, handsomely finished, at Garden City, eighteen miles distant, on Central Railroad, Long Island; rents, $150, $250, $350; early and late trains, with six months' commutation ticket; also, five brick stores, with dwellings attached. Apply to Alex. T. Stewart's agent, Broadway and Chambers st., from 12 A. M. to 3 P. M.; or to D. S. DENTON, Garden City, adjoining Hempstead Village.

TO RENT.—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, A FOUR-story stone-front house, admirably located, just west of Broadway; has every improvement and convenience; new and in fine order, with immediate possession. JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson st.

FOR RENT OR BOARDING IN THE COUNtry.—Large furnished house; stable, green-house; one hour from the City on Jersey Central; will rent or board with a small party. Address for particulars, EDGAR, Box No. 1,101 Post Office.

AT TARRYTOWN, AND ALL ALONG THE east bank of the Hudson, handsomely-furnished and unfurnished houses and cottages to let and for sale at very low prices, with immediate possession.
S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO RENT—TILL SEPT. 1, 1874, TO A PRIVATE family, a completely-furnished and first-class four-story full-size house on Stuyvesant square, 15th st. and Rutherford place, and near St. George's Church.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET—ON 18TH ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF Broadway, a four-story house, desirably located for [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Nos. 261 and 263 Broadway.
Paid up and Unimpaired Capital,
$1,000,000,
divided among 418 stockholders, who are personally liable for all its obligations, to the amount of one million dollars in addition.

Pays FOUR PER CENT. interest per annum on deposits, subject to check at sight.
Pays FIVE PER CENT. interest per annum on special deposits remaining six months or longer.
Acts as trustee for estates.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice President.
B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice President.
JOHN C. CRUIKSHANK, Secretary.

Toledo, Wabash & Western
7 Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS
For Sale at 85 and Interest.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
No. 27 Pine St.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS, AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.
DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.
COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES.
INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

HATCH & FOOTE
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
WE MAKE DEALINGS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS AND GOLD A SPECIALTY.
ORDERS EXECUTED IN STOCKS AND BONDS ON COMMISSION FOR CASH.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Central Railroad Extension Company
OF LONG ISLAND.
First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Bonds.
Coupon Bonds of $1,000 and $500 each.
Interest due 1st May and 1st November.
Principal Due 1903.
Price, 87½ and Accrued Interest.
A limited amount for sale by
KNOBLAUCH & LICHTENSTEIN,
NO. 37 BROAD STREET.
THE ROAD IS AN EXTENSION OF A. T. STEWART'S CENTRAL RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND, AND IS IN FULL OPERATION.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,
Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.
SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
For sale on behalf of the company by
SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.
The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

7 TO 25 PER CENT.
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND BONDS,
And other Stocks and Bonds paying seven to twenty-five per cent., all strictly first class, at the lowest market rates. For sale by
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS AND AUCTIONEERS,
No. 43 Pine st., New-York.
N. B.—Investment Securities our specialty twenty-two years.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals are invited by this Company, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of one million dollars, or any part thereof, in the one thousand dollar seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Company, due July, 1903. Interest and principal payable in Boston.
The proposals will be opened at 12 noon, the 20th inst., and the bonds awarded to the highest bidders, who will be immediately notified, the Company reserving the right to decline unsatisfactory offers.
The bonds will be subject to the accrued coupon interest from Jan. 1, to be paid for in installments, viz: Ten per cent. upon notification of acceptance of bid, thirty per cent. March 10, and the balance April 1, or the full amount may be paid immediately.
Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned.
JOHN N. DENISON,
BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1874. Chairman of the Board.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders of the above road who are opposed to its lease to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, and to a direction in the interest of said Atlantic and Great Western Road, are invited to send their proxies to the undersigned.
LELAND BROS. & CO., No. 19 Nassau st., New-York,
or J. & S. FERGUSON, No. 35 Pine st., New-York.
Blanks sent on application.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight.
JOHN HONE, Jr.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

MARIETTA AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD, AS REORGANIZED. OFFICE OF SECRETARY,
CINCINNATI, Feb. 2, 1874.
NOTICE.—THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS COMpany at the New-York and Cincinnati Offices, for both stocks, and the third and fourth series of mortgage bonds, will be closed for the ten days prior to the annual meeting of the stockholders on Feb. 18, 1874.
By order of the President.
CHARLES F. LOW, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1874.
WE ARE PREPARED TO ATTEND TO FUNDing and registering Tennessee Coupons and Bonds. Information cheerfully given, and a copy of the Funding law furnished gratis on application.
EDGAR JONES, Cashier.
We refer to Importers' and Traders' National Bank, Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD First Mortgage Bondholders are requested to communicate with undersigned what bonds they hold. [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
GUARANTEED BY THE
Equitable Trust Co.
$1,000,000 CAPITAL!
These Real Estate Mortgage Bonds are commended to the attention of the most
CONSERVATIVE INVESTORS.
First—They have the individual liability of the maker.
Second—Each bond is secured by a first mortgage of real estate of not less than double its value.
Third—The prompt payment of both principal and interest of every bond is guaranteed by this company.
The company guaranteeing these bonds receives no deposits, owes no money, and incurs no obligation of any character, except those arising from such guaranty, thereby keeping its whole capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS unimpaired to meet at all times the prompt payment of both principal and interest of these bonds.
All mortgages securing these bonds are formally approved by the following Executive Board:

R. L. KENNEDY,	ADRIAN ISELIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JAS. A. ROOSEVELT,
WM. REMSEN,	EUGENE KELLY,
CHAS. BUTLER,	JOHN D. MAXWELL,
HENRY P. HAVEN,	GUSTAV H. KISSEL.

These securities bear seven per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and are offered for sale at par and interest at the office of the Equitable Trust Company, No. 76 Cedar st.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 18 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK.
Transact a general banking business in all its details, allowing interest upon deposits to
BANKS, SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS, PRIVATE BANKERS, AND INDIVIDUALS.
Particular attention paid to the investment of
ESTATE AND TRUST FUNDS,
AND INFORMATION REGARDING THE SAME FURNISHED UPON APPLICATION.
Buy and sell upon commission
GOLD, UNITED STATES STOCKS,
and all securities dealt in at the N. Y. Stock Exchange.
First-class Municipal and Railroad loans negotiated.
EUGENE N. ROBINSON, THOMAS B. ATKINS,
GEORGE H. CHASE, WILLIAM T. MORRIS.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

UNION TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER OF RECTOR ST.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS,
invested in United States bonds.
EDWARD KING, President.
J. M. McLEAN, First Vice President.
WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr., Second Vice President.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

J. M. McLEAN,	SAMUEL WILLETS,
B. H. HUTTON,	WM. WHITEWRIGHT, Jr.,
E. B. WESLEY,	GEO. CABOT WARD,
G. G. WILLIAMS,	WM. BUTLER DUNCAN.

J. H. OGILVIE, Secretary.

Allen, Stephens & Co.
BANKERS, (Domestic,)
No. 25 Pine st., New-York.
DO NO STOCK BUSINESS.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
No. 31 Pine St., New-York,
Receive the accounts of banks and bankers, merchants, and corporations.
execute orders for United States and municipal stocks, railroad bonds, and investment securities for estate and trust funds.
C. D. WOOD SAM'L D. DAVIS.

Francis T. Walker & Co.,
NO. 10 WALL ST.
BUY AND SELL FOR CASH OR ON MARGINS, RAILROAD STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for the choice of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears' Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 11, 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M.
Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, Feb. 28.
JOHN DUFF, Vice President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1874.

INSURANCE SCRIP.
ATLANTIC MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds; also, Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Sinking Fund Seven per Cent. Registered Bonds, due 1882.
For sale by T. HOYT,
No. 46 Exchange place.

FOR SALE—$5,000 BROOKLYN CITY SEVEN PER Cent. Three Year Bonds; $40,000 Brooklyn City Railroad Company Seven per Cent. Coupon Bonds.
NATHAN T. BEERS, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn.

$5,000 PURCHASE MORTGAGE ON three-story brick dwelling, near City Hall, Brooklyn, for sale for $4,650.
S. COCKCROFT, No. 5 Pine st., Room No. 11.

MARX & CO., BROKERS IN GOLD, STOCKS, AND GOVERNMENTS, SECURITIES, &c., have removed to No. 50 Exchange place.

NEW-YORK MUTUAL AND OTHER GAS stocks, bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

GREAT WESTERN AND MERCANTILE MUTUal (Marine) Insurance Stocks, bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY and National Trust Company Stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Jan. 17, 1874.
The Board of Managers of this company have declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. upon the amount of its capital stock now represented by outstanding certificates.
This dividend, together with the INTEREST ACCRUED SINCE AUG. 1 UPON PAID-UP INSTALLMENTS OF THE NEW STOCK, will be paid at the NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, on and after MONDAY, the 2d FEBRUARY NEXT.
The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, 21st inst., and remain closed until the morning of Thursday, 5th February next.
By order of the board.
JAMES C. HARTT, Treasurer.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 158 BROADWAY, Jan. 20, 1874.

CASH CAPITAL	$200,000
SURPLUS	255,000

Forty-sixth Dividend.—The Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Ten per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 2.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
CLEVELAND, OHIO, Feb. 7, 1874.
THE REGULAR GUARANTEED QUARTERLY dividend of this company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum on the new guaranteed stock, will be paid on and after March 2, 1874, proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place.
The transfer-books will close on the 14th inst. and reopen on the 3d of March.
GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.
DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on and after 9th of February next.
The transfer-book will be closed until 10th prox.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND,
SIX-PENNY SAVINGS BANK.
ASTOR PLACE.
NOTICE.—A semi-annual dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum will be credited to depositors of this bank for the six months ending Feb. 1 who may be entitled thereto. All deposits made up to Feb. 10 will be entitled to interest from the 1st.
[illegible], President.
[illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A NUMBER OF EXCELLENT COOKS CAN be had, also laundresses and other good general house-work girls and women, German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swiss, French, American, Protestant, and Catholic, for City or country, to suit all; also good situations ready every day at the old, respectable Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ORDERLY girl, (a Protestant,) who understands her duties thoroughly; is quick and cleanly with her work, and a good waitress; understands the cleaning and care of silver; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT YOUNG woman for chamber-work and waiting, or chamber-work and care children; or sewing or house-work in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, efficient girl that can make herself useful; is a good waitress and a first-class chamber-maid; best testimonials. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chamber-maid and seamstress, or chamber-maid and waitress, in a small family; willing and obliging; best City reference. Call two days at No. 328 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCH GIRL, as chamber-maid, and to assist in washing and ironing; best references. Call at No. 103 East 41st st., between Park and Lexington avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR waitress and chamber-maid, by a capable, obliging girl. Apply at present employer's, with whom she has lived for two years, No. 84 Irving place.

CHAMBER-MAID.—WILLING TO ASSIST WITH children; no objection to the country. Can be seen at her present employer's No. 22 East 16th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN English young woman, who thoroughly understands good cooking and general house-work, for City or country, at moderate wages; has best of references; is of obliging disposition. Can be seen at the Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER OR HOUSE-work.—By a young woman; thoroughly understands her duties; good cook, excellent washer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 391 8th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family, City or country; understands meats, soups, and game; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker; best reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 60 East 41st st., between Madison and Park avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can bone and lard; make all kinds nice soups, jellies, ice-cream, &c.; is a good baker and thorough pastry cook; has two years' City reference from last place; is very neat and tidy; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT cook, washer, and ironer in country or City; makes bread and cakes; good references; moderate wages; would do house-work. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of French, German, English, and American cooking; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, and side dishes. Unexceptionable references. Apply at Odell's agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A steady, respectable woman, who is a good cook; makes soups, bread, biscuit, pastry, &c., in best style; is an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN; IS NEAT, industrious, and willing to do the coarse washing; is perfectly efficient to get up a good family dinner; eighteen months' reference from her last employer. Call at 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; can do all kinds nice cooking desired in a gentleman's family; has five years' City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

COOK.—BY A CAPABLE SWEDISH WOMAN; UNderstands her work as cook and laundress; has reference and wants a steady place; will go in the country; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A German Protestant young woman, City or country; or general house-work; has two years' references; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT YOUNG woman, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning and larding; fancy cooking in general; willing to take entire charge of the kitchen; good City references. Call at or address 419 East 14th st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR HOUSE-work.—By a first-class German girl; is fully capable; best City references; wages moderate. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook, washer, and ironer; two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 440 East 119th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands all kinds of pastries and game; City or country; City reference. Call two days at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, front room.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, bread, and biscuits; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 19th st., first floor, back room.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; understands boning and larding; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 266 West 34th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY AN ACTIVE, TIDY YOUNG WOMAN TO cook, wash and iron for a small family; country preferred; excellent references. Apply at No. 255 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH COOK; EXpert at confectionery; three years' City reference. Call at No. 340 East 26th st., between 1st and 2d avs., top floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMan, as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking, boning, larding, &c.; has five years' City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK.—BY THE DAY, ON REASONABLE TERMS; has the best City reference. Address Cook, No. 303 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; UNderstands all kinds of cooking. Apply at No. 112 West 42d st., present employer's.

COOK.—BY A COOK, TO WASH AND IRON; HAS good City references. Call at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESS-maker, a few more customers by the day or week; operates on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; best reference given. Call or address for two days, Miss Poster, No. 300 East 26th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER OR GOVERNESS.—BY a lady, either in the City or country, or a position as clerk or correspondent in some mercantile house; first-class reference given and required. Address W. F., care of E. Thompson, No. 89 Gold st.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant lady; no objection to the country; best references. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SUPERIOR SERVANT TO do house-work; she is a good cook, washer, and ironer; good references; moderate wages; is also a good chamber-maid and waitress. Apply at No. 110 6th av., corner 9th st., next door to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY, INDUSTRIOUS girl, who is a good plain cook and a very good washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; wages moderate; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL; tidy, capable, and understands a servant's place; is respectful and obliging; for general work or chamber-work and waiting; is friendless and wants a good home, City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN to do house-work in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 586 2d av., between 32d and 33d sts.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French young woman, who is professional hair-dresser and dressmaker and an excellent seamstress, in a first-class private family; can furnish the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's French Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for J. P.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and ironing; expert at puffing and fluting by scissors and machine; has the very best City references. Call or address No. 32 East 40th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, colored, as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c.; can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries in superior style; the very best of City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS that has two years' reference from former employer; can do up the finest dresses and children's clothes; fluting, puffing, and polishing. Apply at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY PROTESTANT woman, as first-class laundress in a private family; understands French fluting, doing up all kinds of finery, &c.; has good references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—A SUPERIOR LAUNDRESS SOlicits gentlemen's or ladies' washing to do at home; would go out by the day; excellent references. Call at No. 476 3d av., third floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best City references. Call for two days at No. 5 Union Court, University place.

NEW-YORK COLORED MISSION EMPLOYment Office, No. 135 West 30th st., New-York.—Waiters, coachmen, gardeners, cooks, chamber-maids, and girls for general house-work in City or country.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS nurse; understands the care of an infant from birth, and can bring it up on the bottle; would take care of growing children; several years' City reference from former place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

NURSE.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG GIRL AS NURSE or general house-work; she is strong, willing, and well recommended; a good home and steady situation preferred to high wages. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Protestant nurse; can take full charge of an infant night and day [illegible]; is willing and obliging [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A FRENCH young woman; is an excellent seamstress and very fond of children; is neat and tidy; can furnish excellent reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Odell's Franco-American Bureau, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A FRENCH NURSE TO TAKE CARE of children and do sewing by hand; has one year's City reference from last place; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at Mrs. Clark's, No. 391 8th av., near 29th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; can take full charge of an infant, or will do light chamber-work; best City references. Address No. 450 2d av., near 26th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST CLASS PROTESTANT NURSE thoroughly competent to take the entire charge of an infant night and day, or young children; can give City references. Can be seen at No. 112 West 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT nurse; a competent woman, with excellent references; can take an infant from its birth. Can be seen for three days at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE; WOULD go out by the week or month; has the highest recommendations; understands her business thoroughly. Address for three days, Mrs. E., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson's machine wishes a few engagements in families, by day or week; thoroughly understands white work, and has some knowledge of dress-making; terms moderate. Address M. S. B., No. 11 Prince st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, by the day, week, or month; expert at all kinds of family sewing and dress-making; excellent operator. Call at No. 440 West 22d st., present employer's.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS FIRST-class waitress in a private family; understands the care of silver and getting up salads; willing to assist with other work; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands thoroughly her duties as such; makes all kinds of salads and sauces; has first-class references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress or parlor-maid to assist a waiter. Call at No. 38 West 39th st., present employer's.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as waitress and to assist with the chamber-work. Call at St. George Chapel, No. 408 East 19th st.

MALES.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY AN ENGlish Protestant young man, aged twenty-two years; is a good coachman and groom, and understands gardening, pruning, milking cows, care of cattle, and general work about a gentleman's place; good recommendations; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—IS A PROTESTANT AND RELIable; understands the care of horses; is a good groom; has first-class City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 37th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY WHERE A respectable and capable single young man is required; first-class City reference. Call on or address H. B. at No. 19 West 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; perfectly understands his business; stylish driver; best City references; wages no object; nine years in one place. Call or address No. 110 West 19th st.

FARMER, DAIRY, AND POULTRY.—BY AN American man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man is thoroughly experienced in all branches of farm work, machinery, cattle, horses, sheep, &c.; wife is a good butter-maker, poultry-raiser, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER—DAIRY, POULTRY, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an American man and wife; no children; man thoroughly understands all branches of farming and dairy work, and is a practical workman; wife is well experienced in butter and cheese making, raising poultry, doing house-work, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN AS OVERseer, farmer, or would take charge of a gentleman's place, the parties wishing to travel; good references given. Address J. W. P., Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, married; is an experienced gardener in all branches; can prune, care hot and green house, hot and cold graperies, also care horses and cattle; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT, MARRIED man who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; hot-house and greenhouse plants, graperies, peach-house, fruits, and vegetable, flower grounds, and improvements; can be highly recommended. Address E. C., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, MARRIED; understands greenhouse, fruit, flowers and vegetables; strictly honest; three years' good reference. Address R. C., Box No. 1,020 Post Office, Plainfield, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN (SMALL FAMily) who has a perfect knowledge of every branch of his profession; references unexceptionable. Address K. M. J., care James Fleming, No. 67 Nassau st.

USEFUL MAN—COOK AND LAUNDRESS, or House-work.—By an Irish Protestant man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no incumbrance; man can care and drive horses, milk, care cattle, do gardening, wait at table, &c.; wife cook or do general house-work; is an excellent laundress; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG FRENCHMAN, AS waiter in a private family; understands his duty in every branch; can give best City reference from last place. Address B. T. C., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER, IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business; a Protestant man with good City reference. Address for two days G. R., Box 97 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A THOROUGHLY-EFFICIENT French waiter, who speaks English perfectly; has first-class references, which will bear strict investigation. Address X. T., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A YOUNG man (North of Ireland Protestant) who is fully competent to take entire charge; good reference. Address for two days, by note, J. C., No. 101 East 12th st.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH WAITER; activity, sobriety, neatness, and honesty are his recommendations. Apply at the French Office, No. 68 West 37th st.

WATCHMAN.—BY A MAN, AGED TWENTY-SIX years, either in public or private institutions, City or country; has good experience and best recommendations; can give good security, if required. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WANTED ON LONG ISLAND—A SITUATION by a man of long experience, to take charge of a farm. Address ABEL BENNETT, Newtown, Long Island.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN FOR BOSton, Philadelphia, and Pittsburg, by a white goods, lace, and embroidery importing house. Those having a good record, and being thoroughly competent, may apply by letter to M. H. & CO., Box. No. 198 Post Office.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT NURSE, WITH GOOD City recommendations; one willing and competent to take care of three young children may apply for two days, between 10 A. M. and 12 M., at No. 741 Lexington av.

WANTED—AT NO. 68 WEST 37TH ST., A NEAT young Protestant nurse for an infant two months old; must have unexceptionable references. Call from 9 to 11 A. M., 4 to 5 P. M., at No. 68 West 37th st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry-goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

WANTED—A CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, having good City references. Apply before 12 M. at No. 51 West 37th st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE AIR
FOR ALL, AND HOW TO GET IT.
MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR maintains within doors an atmosphere constantly pure without perceptible current. It can be placed in position in a moment, without the least alteration of the window, and is SIMPLE, CHEAP, AND PRACTICAL.
MAINE'S PORTABLE WINDOW VENTILATOR is used by hundreds of our best citizens in their homes and offices.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS WITH TESTIMONIALS.
H. C. TERRY & CO., Successors to Underhill & Co., No. 95 Duane st., New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.,
are now open for the season.
Send for circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.
Address Box No. 625 Post Office,
Binghamton, N. Y.

PATENTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—STATE rights, in three new and useful patents. Address patentee, B. C. MONROE, Newburg, N. Y.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

I WILL GIVE IN EXCHANGE FOR A house about 20x60 in fee, centrally located, a first-class plot of lots, improving rapidly in value; or will exchange for store property. House to be worth $30,000 to $50,000. Possession about May or September. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES WANTED—FOR SALE OR TO RENT.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT.—PROPOSALS WILL BE received until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1874, for a lease for a term of years, from May 1, 1874, on a store suitable for a banking office; must be on the west side of Broadway, between Chambers st. and Spring st., on the grade floor. The rent will be secured. Answers without full description, location, and price not desired. Address OXFORD, Box No. 128 *Times* Office, New-York.

WANTED—TO RENT, LEASE, OR PURCHASE, A lease of a small house, from 2d to 10th st., and from Bowery to Avenue D. Address L. M., Box No. [illegible] *Times* Office.

WANTED—TO RENT A FURNISHED [illegible]

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM BOSTON.
Abyssinia, Wed'y, Feb. 4	Samaria, Saturday, Feb. 7
Calabria, Wed'day, Feb. 11	Hecla, Saturday, Feb. 14
Algeria, Wed'day, Feb. 18	Marathon, Sat'day, Feb. 21
*Russia, Wedn'day, Feb. 25	Atlas, Saturday, Feb. 28
Cuba, Wednesday, March 4	Parthia, Saturday, March 7

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP CALABRIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 11, 1874.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, VIA PANAMA.

Greatly reduced rates of freight and passage.

The magnificent steamers of this line will leave company's wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York, as follows:

SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. Hudson, connecting with the splendid new steam-ship COLIMA for San Francisco.

SATURDAY, Feb. 28, ACAPULCO, Capt. A. G. Gray, connecting with the magnificent steam-ship ARIZONA, Capt. Cavarly.

Both the above-named steamers will call at Kingston, Jam., on their outward and homeward voyages.

The Captain of the COLON will accompany his passengers through to San Francisco.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

New-York to San Francisco—Cabin, $100 or $110, currency, according to location.
New-York to San Francisco—Steerage, $50 currency.
New-York to Kingston—Cabin, $50 gold; Steerage, $25 gold.

For freight and passage or other information, apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH, Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down by these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.........Saturday, Feb. 14, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.........Saturday, Feb. 21, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.........Saturday, Feb. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.........Saturday, March 7, 8 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30; Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M.
CELTIC.........SATURDAY, Feb. 28, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC.........SATURDAY, March 7, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada.Sat., Feb. 14, 3 P. M. | Greece.Sat., Feb. 28, 3 P. M.
Egypt..Sat., Feb. 21, 3 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, Bragg.........Tuesday, Feb. 17, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA—Tuesday, Feb. 10.
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—Saturday, Feb. 21.
STATE OF VIRGINIA—Saturday, March 7.

And every alternate Saturday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Beddoe.........Feb. 10, 12 M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.........Feb. 17, 6:30 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.........Feb. 24, 12 M.
WYOMING, Capt. Guard.........March 3, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore.........March 10, 10 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price.........March 17, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE.........Lemarie.........Saturday, Feb. 21
ST. LAURENT.........Lachesnez.........Saturday, March 7
PEREIRE.........Danre.........Saturday, March 21
AMERIQUE.........Roussan.........Saturday, April 4

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin.........$125 | Second cabin.........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 12 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO.

CORINTH.........Feb. 20
CLARIBEL.........March 13

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA.

ETNA.........Feb. 17
ATLAS.........March 6

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

ANCHOR LINE

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.,

every WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Bremen, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. Tinklepaugh, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on SATURDAY, Feb. 21, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct).........Feb. 12
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct).........Feb. 19
CLEOPATRA, (Havana and Mexico).........Feb. 21
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau).........Feb. 26
CUBA, (Havana direct).........Feb. 28

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may [illegible] by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, [illegible] the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

VIRGO, Capt. Bulkley, TUESDAY, Feb. 10, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. Cheeseman, THURSDAY, Feb. 12, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. Faircloth, SATURDAY, Feb. 14, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight Line.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. Lockwood, Tuesday, Feb. 10.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Thursday, Feb. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, Feb. 14.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship COLUMBUS, (new,) Reed, Feb. 10.
Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, Morton, Feb. 17.
Steam-ship CRESCENT CITY, Curtis, Feb. 24.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO.,

EMIGRATION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE,
Office, No. 86 South st.

Drafts for £1 and upward, issued at lowest rates.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 6, 10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, 3, 10, and 6:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8 A. M., 12 noon, and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 3 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3:10, 4, and 6:10 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.
7 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.
10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.
2:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.
3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.
5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.
5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.
6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.
7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.
9:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.
11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M. (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

NOTICE.

On and after Dec. 1, 1873, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., 3, 4 and 5 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 5, 6, and 7 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Bushwick for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. F. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.
10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.
10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.
3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.
4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.
11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

DR. NEWTON'S PRACTICE OF MEDICINE will soon be ready for publication. A treatise containing extracts from this work on Dyspepsia, Constipation and Nervous Affections sent free. Address Dr. NEWTON, No. 34 Bond st.

AUCTION SALES.

ART.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF

WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS

AND

OIL-PAINTINGS.

Comprising the stock of a dealer retiring from business, to be positively sold, without limit or reserve, on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 12, and 13, at 12 o'clock each day, at the Art Gallery of EDWARD SCHENCK, No. 60 Liberty st.

AMONG THE WATER-COLORS WILL BE FOUND CHOICE SPECIMENS OF

Kate Gray,
J. T. Dibden,
J. F. Kensett,
C. Shuselle,
Wm. Craig,
John Faulkner,
S. Widgerey,
P. T. Rossiter,
Le Bas,
Frantz,
T. C. Farrar,
H. Bispham.

OIL-PAINTINGS.

Kuwasseg, fils,
J. F. Kensett,
Van Wingardt,
G. T. Callow,
C. Chapin,
V. De Vos,
C. Laren,
Otto Gormmers,
W. Blaskmen,
Lan Fant De Metz.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of THE JOURNEYMEN PRINTERS' CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, bankrupt.—No. 4,440.—Notice of sale.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of the sale, at public auction, on the 28th day of February, 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the printing establishment lately carried on by the Journeymen Printers' Co-operative Association, at No. 30 Beekman street, at the City of New-York, pursuant to an order of the above-mentioned Court, dated the 31st day of January, 1874, of all the following property: Two Cottrell drum-presses, two Gordon presses, one paper-cutting machine, one proof press, one safe, a large quantity of the various kinds of type, a large number of chases, cases, stands, imposing-stones, composing sticks, office furniture, fixtures, and all the printing apparatus and all the goods and chattels belonging to said estate. Description of said property may be had of the undersigned on the 16th.

JOHN SCOTT, Assignee, &c., of said Bankrupt,
No. 15 Spruce st., New-York City.

BANKRUPT SALE.—ON FEB. 17, 1874, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 282 11th av., New-York City, I will sell at public auction the following property belonging to the estate of DUNBAR & JACKSON, bankrupts: One horse and buggy, one tongue and groove machine, two planers, lot of lumber, safe, fixtures, and other property.—Dated New-York, Feb. 3, 1874.

ROBERT GIBSON, Assignee.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECOMB—THIS DAY (TUESDAY) Feb. 10, at 12 o'clock, within their store, Dates, Chestnuts, and fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons. Cargo Harvest Moon. Can be seen on Pier No. 9 East River. Forty-seven bbls. Almeria Grapes.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ISAAC M. DYCKMAN, plaintiff, against ELIZABETH HARVEY, EVELINE L. HARVEY, MARY A. HARVEY, and CHARLES R. HARVEY, as administrator, &c., of Willard Harvey, deceased, defendants.—Summons—For relief—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their offices, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 30, 1873. LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City, County, and State of New-York, on the 7th day of January, 1874.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874. LOCKWOOD & CROSBY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, Nos. 93 and 99 Nassau street, New-York City.

ja27-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM H. POPHAM, plaintiff, against SHEPPARD GANDY, Warren J. Roberts, Francis P. Drain, and Placido Dominguez, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house, in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and one dollars and forty cents, with interest thereon from the 8th day of October, 1873, and for the sum of four thousand and one dollars and fifty cents, with interest from the 31st day of October, 1873, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1873.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 49 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was on the 27th day of January, 1874, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York.

ja27-1aw6wTu COUDERT BROTHERS,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—GEORGE H. WALKER, plaintiff, against THEODORE SCHROFF, OTTO MEYER ADDISON, A. BISHOP, and MARY BISHOP, his wife, (real Christian name of last-named defendant unknown,) GEORGE KERSLER, defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the amended complaint in this action, which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court-house of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, No. 104 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Dec. 22, 1873. T. O'BRIEN, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 104 Broadway.

The complaint above mentioned was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City, Dec. 24, 1873.

ja20-1aw6wTu*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—City and County of New-York.—EMILIO PUIG and Santiago Puig, plaintiffs, against SHEPPARD GANDY, Warren J. Roberts, Francis P. Drain, and Placido Dominguez, defendants.—Summons—For a money demand on contract. (Com. not served.) To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand three hundred and twenty-one dollars and forty-two cents, with interest from the 28th day of October, 1873, beside the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Dec. 26, 1873.

COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 49 Wall street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action, was, on the 27th day of January, 1874, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the new Court-house, in the City of New-York.

ja27-1aw6wTu COUDERT BROTHERS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF New-York.—LEONORA PERALES, Plaintiff, against EUSEBIO PERALES, Defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant, Eusebio Perales: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 208 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Jan. 21, 1874.

SMITH & MACKAY, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, New-York City, on the 2d day of February, 1874.

f10-1aw6wTu* SMITH & MACKAY,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF ROCKLAND, New-York.—SAMUEL W. CANFIELD against EDWARD KIRK, Jr.—Summons for money. (Com. not ser.)—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Rockland, on the 26th day of December, 1873, at New City, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer on me, at my office, No. 51 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof upon you, exclusive of the day of service; and if you fail to answer said complaint, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for five hundred dollars, with interest from August 1, 1873, and protest fees of one dollar and sixty-two cents, besides costs.—Dated Dec. 26, 1873.

ja6-1aw6wTu SOLOMON F. HIGGINS,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

ICE-CREAM.

ICE-CREAM,

$1 60 PER GALLON.

Also excellent *CHARLOTTE RUSSE* and Jellies at much below other prices.

J. M. HORTON & CO.

Depots, No. 305 4th av.
and No. 1,264 Broadway, near 32d st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN BY MURRAY, MEADE & Co., to their own order, dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1873, at six months, for four hundred and thirty-four dollars and forty cents. All persons are cautioned not to negotiate the same, its payment having been stopped.

LOST—PURSE, ON 5TH AV., BETWEEN 21ST AND 23d sts., with little money and other articles: no value but to owner; finder can keep money, and will be suitably rewarded by returning to KEEFER, Madison Square House, 21st st. and Broadway.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO.'S STEAM MARBLE Works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., between Broadway and 8th av.—Marble and marbleized Mantels, Wainscoting, Furniture Slabs, Counters, &c.; Tiling, Monuments, Headstones, &c.; Plumber's Slabs a specialty; diamond cutting-machine in operation.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the [illegible] Nos. 220 and 222 West 23d st., bet. 7th and 8th [illegible]

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH-BELLS.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT HARMER, HAYES & CO.'S, No. 72 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—ONE DOUBLE CUTTER, ONE SINGLE do., Stiver's make; must be sold at once. Apply to W. N. GRISWOLD, No. 744 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 12 5TH AV.

MRS. R. EATON has a suite of rooms to let on first floor.

Private table if desired.

FIFTH AVENUE, NO. 288.

Two extra large, handsomely-furnished rooms, on second floor, to let, without board. First-class attendance.

NOS. 18 AND 20 EAST 28TH ST.,

Between Madison and 5th avs., a parlor and bedroom on second floor, and two single rooms; moderate price. Table d'hôte.

NO. 39 WEST 26TH ST.

Front parlor and bedroom, second floor; also same in rear, elegantly furnished; one or two single rooms; table excellent. Terms reasonable.

NO. 133 WEST 44TH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—Large front rooms, on second and third floor, southern exposure, handsomely furnished, with first-class board; terms reasonable.

NO. 21 GRAMERCY PARK.—LARGE AND handsomely-furnished rooms to let, with first-class board; best reference given. Apply at No. 137 East 21st st.

NO. 54 WEST 23D ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Furnished rooms to let, en suite or single, suitable for families or single gentlemen. Private table if required.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., NO. 412 WEST.—Pleasant, newly-furnished rooms, with or without board, at moderate terms; Elevated Railway convenient for down town. Call or address SOUTHERNER.

NO 10 EAST 28TH ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS, first or third floor; Southern exposure; near 5th av.; small social family; to agreeable party terms to suit.

NO. 7 WEST 29TH ST.

One large front room, with first-class board, suitable for gentleman and wife.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123.—ONE SQUARE FRONT room, suitable for gentleman and wife; also, single rooms.

SUMMER RESORTS.

ROUND HILL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—"Truly the PARADISE OF AMERICA."—*Jenny Lind, A. D. 1852.* Send stamp for Tourists' Guide.

IRAD FULLER, Superintendent.
C. BANTA, Assistant Superintendent.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, HAVING SOME furniture of their own, and who will be permanent, if suited, desire a back parlor, with board, above 30th st., between 5th av. and Broadway; price $25, which must include fire, gas, and everything. Address BOARD, Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BELOW 42D ST., BOARD FOR FOUR adults; two bedrooms and parlor; first-class neighborhood indispensable; a house where there are no other boarders preferred; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, BOARD, Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, (ONE A PROfessor,) a single room for sleeping and living; furnish themselves. Address "ZENO," *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL N. PIKE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 38 Broad street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

SAMUEL CRAIGHEAD,
EMANUEL J. MILLER,
JOSEPH TILNEY, and
WILLIAM R. WILLIAMSON,
Executors.

n4-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY MANGLES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the residence of Mrs. Anna Mangles, No. 418 West 45th street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of November, 1873.

ANDREW BUSCH, Executor.
n25-1aw6mTu* ANNA MANGLES, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY H. BUCKBEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the residence of De Witt Buckbee, Esq., No. 822 Greenwich street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of June next. Dated New-York, the 15th day December, 1873.

DE WITT BUCKBEE,
JAMES D. WYNKOOP, } Executors.
EZRA S. BUCKBEE,

d16 1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PETER SCHERSTEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Edwards & Odell, Nos. 55 and 57 Pine street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of November, 1873.

n4-1aw6mT* WALTER CARTER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PATRICK CONWAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of M. M. Robinson, Esq., No. 59 William st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of May next. Dated New-York, the 31st day of October, 1873.

BRIDGET CONWAY,
n4-1aw6mT* Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT TO an order of Hon. James W. Covert, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of EDWIN MILLS, late of Long Island City, in the said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the sole Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, at Astoria, in Long Island City, aforesaid, on or before the 1st day of June, 1874.—Dated Nov. 1, 1873.

n12-1aw6mTu ANN ELIZA MILLS, Sole Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York.—Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE MARGARET SHINN, formerly of Norfolk, Va., and then of the City of New-York, and late of the City of Philadelphia, Penn., deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. Denham & Co., No. 266 West Twenty Third street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of January, 1874.

ja27-1aw6mT* GEO. W. MERCER, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. STUYVESANT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Clifford A. Hand, at No. 51 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of February, 1874.

f10-1aw6mTu NICHOLAS W. S. CATLIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES L. BOGERT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 128 Lexington avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of Janury, 1874.

ja12-1w6mTu* EDWD. C. BOGERT, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORATIO G. STEVENS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 261 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1873.

FREDERIC GALLATIN,
d30-1aw6mTu* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES VAN NORDEN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 75 Chambers street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.

n4-1aw6mTu* CHARLES S. VAN NORDEN, Executor.

METALS.

PHELPS, DODGE & CO.,

IMPORTERS OF METALS,
TIN-PLATE, SHEET-IRON, COPPER, BLOCK-TIN, WIRE, &c.,
CLIFF ST., between John and Fulton, NEW-YORK.

PERSONAL.

LEFT HIS HOME ON FEB. 4, JOHN STEFFANY, twelve years of age; was last seen on that day in East New-York. Any one returning him to his father, Joseph Steffany, rear of No. 25 Marion st., will receive $20 reward. He is Italian by birth; speaks good English; plays violin. All expenses will be paid.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH COOLER, BEST meat, fruit, and ice preserver. Trade supplied. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired. ALEX. M. LESLEY, No. 224 West 23d st.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

514
BROADWAY.
MR. JOSH HART---Sole Proprietor.
Second week of
MISS NULLY PIERIS.
First week of the character vocalist,
MISS ELLA WESNER.
First week of
MR. E. EDDY.

Mr. Eddy will appear in the drama, The Rag-Picker. Reappearance of Miss Kitty O'Neil and Mr. John Wild. Second week of the Foy Sisters, and Foley and Wade. Harrigan and Hart in four acts. R. M. Carroll and Sons in new acts, all the mammoth troupe in a new olio. Matinée Wednesday and Saturday.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

THE GRAND FANCY-DRESS BALL WILL TAKE PLACE ON THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Admission tickets for one gentleman and two ladies, at the price of $15, can be procured under the usual restrictions by applying to the following gentlemen:

C. GODFREY GUNTHER, No. 19 Union square.
EMIL UNGER, No. 6 Barclay st.
HERMAN UHL, *Staats Zeitung.*
M. MOSENTHAL, No. 337 Broadway.
L. KAEMMERER, No. 36 Walker st.
ADAM BRAUTIGAM, No. 701 Broadway.
H. C. F. KOCH, No. 15 Carmine st.
GEORGE NEMBACH, of Steck & Co., 25 East 14th st.
JACOB WINDMULLER, German Savings Bank.
C. F. L. HOHENTHAL, No. 857 3d av.
THEO. E. HEIDENFELD, No. 179 2d av.
SIG. KAUFFMANN, No. 39 Nassau st.
CHARLES UNGER & CO., No. 46 Exchange place.
J. HONIG, No. 111 Broadway.
L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.
E. H. NEYMANN, No. 97 Maiden lane.
C. A. NATTUSIUS, No. 229 Bowery.
WM. STEINWAY, Steinway Hall.
P. ERNENWEIN, No. 148 Nassau st.

Boxes can be obtained at the office of L. A. GRASS, No. 136 Chambers st.

E. H. NEYMANN,
for the committee, No. 97 Maiden lane.

STEINWAY HALL.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.
FIRST GRAND CONCERT IN COSTUME
by the
CAROLINE RICHINGS MUSICAL UNION,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, at 8 o'clock,
when will be presented the
MOST NOVEL AND DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT OF THE DAY,
comprising a rare programme of the
MUSIC OF MANY NATIONS AND PERIODS,
performed by the newly-organized
CHOIR OF TWENTY-TWO ADMIRABLY-TRAINED VOCALISTS,
including
Mrs. CAROLINE RICHINGS-BERNARD,
Mr. PIERRE BERNARD,
And the celebrated Philadelphia Male Quartet, and a CORPS OF INSTRUMENTALISTS.
Admission, 75 cents; reserved chairs, $1.

PHŒBE W. COUZINS,

COUNSELOR AT LAW, OF ST. LOUIS, MO.,
will deliver her popular lecture,
"WOMEN AS LAWYERS,"
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock,
AT ASSOCIATION HALL.

Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 25 cents extra. Doors open at 7:15; tickets for sale at Pillsbury's, No. 666 6th av.; Pond's, No. 39 Union square; general ticket-office, No. 114 Broadway; Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, and at the Hall on Saturday evening.

ASSOCIATION HALL.

FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.
Lecture on
"Light and Color"
By Henry A. Mott, Jr., E. M. Ph. B.
Mr. Mott will be introduced by Prof. Chandler.
Admission, $1.

Doors open at 7:30 o'clock. Lecture commences at 8. Tickets for sale at Gurley's book store, corner 23d st. and 4th av., and at Scribner, Armstrong & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—PILGRIM'S PROGRESS. Paintings, Songs, Music, and Transformation Scene, EVERY EVE at 8; SATURDAY, 2:30 P. M. BAIN HALL, Great Jones st. THE PILGRIM.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS *are the* most beautiful *in style and* perfect *in* tone ever made. *The* CONCERTO *&* ORCHESTRAL STOPS *are the* best ever placed in any Organs. *They are produced by an* extra set *of* reeds, peculiarly voiced, *the* EFFECT *of which is* MOST CHARMING *and* SOUL-STIRRING, *while the* IMITATION *of the* HUMAN VOICE *is* SUPERB. These Organs *are the* best made in the U. S.

WATERS' NEW SCALE PIANOS *have* great power *and* a fine singing tone, *with* all modern improvements, *and are the* best Pianos made. These Organs *and* Pianos *are* warranted *for* 6 years. Prices extremely low *for* cash *or* part cash, *and* balance *in* monthly *or* quarterly payments. Second-hand instruments taken *in* exchange. GREAT INDUCEMENTS *to the* TRADE. AGENTS WANTED *for* every City *and* County *in the* U. S. *and* Canada. A large discount *to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc.* ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES MAILED.

HORACE WATERS & SON,
481 Broadway and 48 Mercer St., New York.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.

SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

A LADY, THOROUGHLY MUSICAL, EDUCATED, a pupil of Moscheles and Plaidy, wishes some scholars; particular pains taken with beginners; would practice with them every day; references from present pupils. Call or address T. BIEDERMAN, No. 124 West 41st st.

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

A YOUNG MAN DESIRES LESSONS ON THE harp; state terms. Address A., Post Office Box No. 2,146, New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBERT ROBINSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Robert Robinson, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 26th day of January, A. D. 1874. STEPHEN W. WATERBURY, Assignee.

JACOBS & SINE, Counsel for Assignee, Nos. 345 and 347 Broadway. ja27-1aw3wTu*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SHEPPARD GANDY and WARNER J. ROBERTS, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Sheppard Gandy and Warner J. Roberts, (heretofore carrying on business under the firm name of Sheppard Gandy & Co.,) of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 24th day of January, A. D. 1874.

ja27-1aw3wTu* GEORGE H. CAREY, Assignee,
No. 65 Wall st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. SAWYER, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—At the City of Newark, N. J., on the 17th day of January, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Benjamin F. Sawyer, of Jersey City, N. J., in said district, who was on the 9th day of December, A. D., 1873, adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court aforesaid, for the District of New-Jersey. EDMUND YENNI, Assignee.

f3-1aw3wTu* No. 39 Nassau street, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of FRANCIS McCORMICK.—In Bankruptcy.—At Newark, N. J., on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Francis McCormick, of the City of Newark, County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. To whom it may concern.

f3-1aw3wTu* JOHN McLORINAN, Assignee,
No. 112 Orange street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JULIA A. SEAVER, Bankrupt.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Julia A. Seaver, of New-York City, in the County and State of New-York, in said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon her own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New York City, Nov. 26, 1874.

FRANCIS C. BOWMAN, Assignee,
f10-1aw3wTu* No. 7 Beekman st., New-York City.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERSEY, ss.—At Newark, on the 7th day of February, A. D. 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Trustee of FREDERICK HAAS, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.

E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
f10-1aw3wTu* No. 782 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing under the name of

MERRILL, FITCH & ALLIN

expires this day by limitation. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, at No. 19 John st., office of

FITCH & CHATTERTON,

successors of the late firm. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1874.
D. M. FITCH.
GEO. ALLIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership under the firm-name of

FITCH & CHATTERTON,

for the manufacture of every description of fine gold jewelry.

DENNIS M. FITCH.
GEO. W. CHATTERTON.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Begins at 8; over at 11. Saturday Matinée at 1:30.
Proprietor.........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager.........Mr. A. M. PALMER

THIS WEEK.
66th to 73d
PERFORMANCE.
UNDIMINISHED SUCCESS
of the new play,
LED ASTRAY,
By Octave Feuillet and Dion Boucicault.

There is no DIMINUTION in the interest of the public in this MOST CHARMING PLAY, the house being crowded to the doors at every performance. SEATS MAY BE SECURED FOUR WEEKS IN ADVANCE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 14,
ELEVENTH MATINEE
OF LED ASTRAY.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 13,
FIRST BENEFIT
of
Miss ROSE EYTINGE and
SEVENTIETH PERFORMANCE
OF LED ASTRAY.

Characters by Misses ROSE EYTINGE, KATE CLAXTON, EMILY MESTAYER, ELIZA WEATHERBY, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, KATE HOLLAND, Messrs. C. R. THORNE, Jr., McKEE RANKIN, STUART ROBSON, H. W. MONTGOMERY, CLAUDE BURROUGHS, W. H. WILDER, and W. S. QUIGLEY.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
VOKES
THIS TUESDAY EVENING, LAST TIME OF
FUN IN A FOG,
Preceded by a capital farce.
Wednesday and Thursday
THE WRONG MAN IN THE RIGHT PLACE.
Friday and Saturday
THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN.
Last VOKES' MATINEE, SATURDAY at 1:30.

Monday, Feb. 16, an entirely new, romantic American drama, by GEORGE FAWCETT ROWE, entitled LEATHERSTOCKING, founded on Cooper's celebrated romance, THE LAST OF THE MOHICANS.

THE SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION
OF THE
AMERICAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS
IN
WATER-COLORS,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING AT THE
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN,
CORNER 4TH AV. AND 23D ST.,
WILL CLOSE FEB. 28, 1874.

DR. J. JAY VILLERS'
HUMOROUS LECTURE,
FUNNY PEOPLE WE MEET.
ASSOCIATION HALL,
MONDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS,
Feb. 16 and 18, and
SATURDAY MATINEE, Feb. 21.

Reserved seats at Gurley's, 23d st. and 4th av.; Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and Nos. 711 and 114 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE, FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular weekly meeting of this Club will be held TO-DAY, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock, at the Rooms of the Institute, in the Cooper Building. A paper will be read on "Soil Exhaustion," by Mr. GEORGE PARMELEE, of Old Mission, Mich., and a paper on Fencing, by Dr. STILLWELL, of Sag Harbor, Long Island. All interested in agricultural improvement are invited to attend.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE ANNUAL election for Trustees, Directors, and committees of the American Institute for the ensuing year will be held at the rooms of the Institute in the COOPER BUILDING, on THURSDAY, the 12th day of February, 1874. The polls will be opened at 3 o'clock and closed at 8 o'clock P. M. F. A. P. BARNARD, President.

JOHN S. GAVIT, Recording Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.

ARE NOW OFFERING

an entire new stock of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, ADAPTED FOR THE SEASON.

ALSO, NEW GOODS OPENING DAILY in all DEPARTMENTS of the establishment.

WHITE GOODS and HAMBURG TRIMMINGS we are selling at UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.

Our La Forge Glove,

in dark shades and party colors, a full assortment. We warrant them, and give a new pair for all that rip or tear.

VALENTINES.

A FULL ASSORTMENT NOW ON SALE.

R. H. MACY & CO.,
14th st. and 6th av.

BONNETS AND FURS.—WARRANTED HALF price. Alaska, Lynx, Mink, Squirrel, and Ermine Muffs and Boas, Ladies' Hats, Mourning Bonnets, Children's Hats, and Children's Furs. BINNS' New Millinery, No. 779 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Second term begins Feb. 1.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
Winter recess ends Jan. 6.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

FOR BOYS.

MANSION SQUARE INSTITUTE, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y. Second half year begins Feb. 1. First-class school. Terms reasonable. For catalogue address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

HOLLIDAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,277 Broadway.
A High School for Boys. Apply for circular.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, Florida, Orange County, N. Y.—The next session of this well-known institution will open Feb. 2. A few vacancies to fill.

Rev. AUGUSTUS SEWARD, D. D., President.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

HALF YEAR COMMENCES AND NEW classes are formed at Claverack College and Hudson River Inst. Feb. 2. 20 instructors. Military drill for gentlemen and Dio Lewis' gymnastics for ladies. Drill hall 80x60. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Claverack, Col. Co., N. Y.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY.—CARMEL, N. Y.—The Spring session opens Feb. 18. Safe and pleasant home. Superior advantages in Science, Language, Painting, and Music. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Long and most favorably known. Next term begins Feb. 16, 1874. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT, NO. 7 EAST 42D ST., has formed classes for ladies wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of the International Academy for travel and study in Europe.

LEARN TO WRITE OF OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, the reputed "Penman of America;" success guaranteed to all. Rooms No. 1,261 Broadway, above 31st st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Wednesday, Jan. 7. For circulars address ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE, For making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian MEN. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.
Drawing, water-color, and oil painting. N. Y. Society Library, 67 University place, bet. 12th and 13th sts.

PIANO, FRENCH, GERMAN, SPANISH rapidly taught by a lady of experience; terms moderate. Address G. P., No. 56 South 5th av.

BAY VIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—Spring and Summer session commences Feb. 9.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, New-York. O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D., Principal.

$250 PER YEAR.—INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Boys, Hempstead, L. I. E. HINDS, A. M.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

TEACHERS.

A LADY TEACHER IS WANTED FOR THE second position in a flourishing school; a good knowledge of the English branches is necessary; of French and German desirable. Address H. A., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

RESIDENT TEACHER.—WANTED, A RE-ENgagement as governess by an English lady, educated on the Continent of Europe; acquirements—Music, English, French, German, and Latin; no objection to travel. Address ALPHA, Box No. 5 Brampton, Canada.

PRIVATE TEACHER—TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE; [illegible] pupils. Address CONSTANT, [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE. BEGINS AT 8

Corner 23d st. and 8th av.
PRICES: Admission, 50c.; reserved seats, 50c. and $1 extra; family circle, 30c.

A FAMILY MATINEE is given at this establishment every SATURDAY at 1:30 o'clock.

EVERY NIGHT AND AT THE MATINEE

An entirely new entertainment, selected with the view of satisfying the growing taste for bright, crisp, sensational, and kaleidoscopic performances, and at the same time irreproachable in character. The new entertainment will be in all respects what its name implies,

A
ROUND
OF
PLEASURE.
Mr. G. L. FOX in two new parts,
JACK HARKAWAY AT SEA.
HUMPTY DUMPTY AT SCHOOL!

The specialty features of the new order of entertainment

Will embrace acts by the great artists:
THE MARTENS FAMILY,
KING SARBRO,
J. MORRIS,
WILSON BROTHERS,
RIGL SISTERS,
H. STANWOOD,
J. W. McANDREWS, &c., &c.

*** SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, GRAND CONCERT, Wieniawski's farewell to America.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE,

28th st., next to Broadway.

Curtain rises at 8. Carriages may be ordered for 11. Box-sheet open from 8 A. M. till 10 P. M. Seats may always be secured a week in advance.

Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY.........Proprietor and Manager

LAST NIGHTS OF FOLLINE.

To-night, LAST NIGHT but ten of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY'S brilliant comedy of modern fortunes and frailties, entitled FOLLINE.

Characters by Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Harkins, Mr. Lewis, Mr. Davidge, Mr. James, Mr. Parkes, Mr. Whiting, Mr. Conway, Mr. Fawcett, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Davenport, Mrs. Gilbert, Miss Jewett, and Miss Varian.

LAST FOLLINE MATINEE,
SATURDAY NEXT AT 1:30.

*** Saturday evening, Feb. 21, for the first time in New-York, Shakespeare's rare and fanciful comedy of LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

*** Also, in preparation for early production, the reigning London sensation now running at the Haymarket Theatre, entitled

CHARITY,

And Alexandre Dumas' brilliant Parisian Comedy, now playing at the Gymnase Theatre, entitled MONSIEUR ALPHONSE.

Mr. Daly having secured the sole right for the two latter plays for this City.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.

LAST WEEK BUT ONE of the ENGAGEMENT OF Mrs. J. B. BOOTH.
UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF THE PRESS AND PUBLIC
of ADOLPHE BELOT'S New Play of
ELENE!
Which will be repeated every night this week.
ELENE.........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
In the personation of this character Mrs. J. B. Booth has achieved a
TRULY GREAT AND ARTISTIC SUCCESS.
EVERY MEMBER OF THE COMPANY IN THE CAST.
NEW AND APPROPRIATE SCENERY, MUSIC, PROPERTIES, AND APPOINTMENTS.
SATURDAY, Feb. 14, at 1:30,
LAST MATINEE PERFORMANCE BUT ONE OF ELENE!
ELENE.........Mrs. J. B. BOOTH
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 23, 1874.
Mme. FANNY JANAUSCHEK will make her first appearance at this theatre.

Seats secured in advance at the theatre and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7:30. Commences at 8 o'clock.
16TH WEEK OF THE COMEDY SERIES.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.
ALSO, SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
Will be presented Lord Lytton's great comedy of
MONEY.
ALFRED EVELYN.........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
ELABORATE REVIVALS
AND
NOVELTIES
are for the present unavoidably postponed in consequence of the
UNPRECEDENTED DEMAND
for seats to witness Lord Lytton's great comedy.
The box-book will therefore be open THREE WEEKS IN ADVANCE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:45.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

VAUDEVILLE, NOVELTY, AND OPERA. THE WORLD WONDERS HOW WE DO IT, BUT WE DO. LARGEST AND FINEST EXHIBITION IN THE WORLD for the price. The chosen home of Mirth, Novelty and Variety. Astounding Novelties.

McAndrews.
The peerless
BONNIE RUNNELS
Dutch Comique,
JOHN MORRIS.
The Protean
HARRY STANWOOD.
The star
MARTHA WREN.
ANGIE SCHOTT.

Last nights
of Holman
Opera
Troupe.
Beautiful
opera of the
Bohemian
Girl, Mon.,
Tues., and
Wednesday,
and Matinee

Appalling Wonders.
HAWLEY & MIACO.
The fearful
ALA.
The miracle,
SADI D'JALMA.
The mysterious
JAMES COLLINS.
The inimitable
ALICE SOMERS,
EMMA WALLACE.

La Sonambula, Thursday, Friday, and Sat. and Matinée. Delehanty and Hengler. All in new acts, new costumes, new sketches. Every evening, and family matinées Wednesday and Saturday. Admission—Family circle, 30c.; orchestra and balcony, 50c.; reserved seats, $1.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVENING AT 8.
The accomplished Artiste,
Miss AMY STONE,
in her new drama of
CIGARETTE.

AMY STONE.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
Mr. ROLLIN HOWARD
and entire Company, in
LEAST SIN;
or, the ELOPEMENT.

GRACE MARCO, LECLAIRE BROTHERS, FOSTER SISTERS, LA BELLA EMMA, YOUNG ODIN, W. E. ROLLAND, WATSON BROTHERS, &c. Every AFTERNOON and EVENING, with above.

THE COLOSSEUM,

BROADWAY AND 35TH ST.

Paris by Night.

PARIS BY MOONLIGHT,
With Gaslight and Starlight Effects,
EVERY AFTERNOON FROM 1 TO 5,
EVERY EVENING FROM 7 TO 10,
with the varied attraction of the Polytechnic Promenade and the entertainments of the Lecture-ilum. Admission to the whole $1, and no extras.

Paris by Night.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS 23D ST.

Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE SUFFERing poor of this City will be held under the auspices of the Young Friends' Aid Association, in the parlor of the Friends' Meeting-house, on 27th st., near 6th av., Second Month, (February,) 10th, at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

LECTURES.

CHURCH OF THE DISCIPLES OF CHRIST,
28th st. and Broadway.
LECTURE BY REV. CHARLES F. DEEMS,
of the Church of the Strangers, on
THURSDAY, Feb. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M.
"TRIFLES."
Tickets, 50 cents, to be had at the door.

INTERNATIONAL ACADEMY
LECTURES.

Tourists course in preparation for European travel. Natural History, Art, Geology, Physiology, and Literary Lectures daily at 3:30 P. M., at No. 18 Cooper Union, commencing Feb. 9. ADRIAN J. EBELL, Director.

LECTURE
BY REV. H. D. NORTHROP.
Subject—"Foreign Tours,"
At the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church,
On TUESDAY, Feb. 10.
Doors open at 7; commence at 8. Tickets, 50 cents.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Committee on Normal Schools, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, Feb. 16, 1874, and until 4 o'clock P. M. on said day, for the Desks, Seats, and other furniture required for the new school building on Lexington av., between 68th and 69th sts.

Also, at the same time and place, sealed proposals will be received for the steam-heating apparatus, for said school building.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.

Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.

The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered.

JAMES W. FARR,
J. CROSBY BROWN,
ALBERT KLAMROTH,
R. W. TOWNSEND,
JAMES M. HALSTED,
Committee on Normal Schools.

Dated New-York, Jan. 30, 1874.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
West Point, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1874.

PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, ARE INVITED AND will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the 10th day of March, 1874, for the following Quartermaster's supplies:

12,000 bushels STATE OATS.
250 tons TIMOTHY HAY.
65 tons HAND-THRASHED STRAW.
5 tons SHORTS.
7 tons MIDDLINGS.
ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Bidders must state, separately, the price at which they will deliver the oats, hay, straw, shorts, and middlings on the wharf at West Point, N. Y. To be delivered on or before the 1st day of April, 1874.

J. M. MARSHALL, Lieutenant Fourth Artillery,
A. A. Quartermaster, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING FOUR CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES.

Sealed proposals for building FOUR CHEMICAL FIRE ENGINES for the extinguishment of fires by the application of water charged with carbonic acid gas will be received at the head-quarters of the Fire Department until 12 o'clock noon of THURSDAY, Feb. 12, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING TWO DREDGING-MACHINES.

Sealed proposals for building two (2) steam dredges will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon of Feb. 23, 1874.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR PIG-LEAD.

Sealed proposals for one hundred and fifty (150) tons of pig-lead will be received by the Department of Public Works until one (1) o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, [illegible] 1874. For full information see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE SCAVENGERS' BUREAU.

TRYING TO "HEAD OFF" THE INVESTIGATION—WHAT THE POLITICIANS SAY—THE JANUARY EXPENDITURE.

Among the politicians and officials about Police Head-quarters there is a lively sensation of interest prevailing just now in reference to the advent of the Legislative Investigating Committee, which is to begin, this week, an inquiry into the workings of the Street-cleaning Bureau. The developments recently made in THE TIMES on this subject have startled the people into some sort of anxiety to know the facts officially in regard to the manner in which this concern spends so easily its appropriation of $1,000,000 annually; and Charlick and his retainers feel uneasy at the prospect of ventilation which is now approaching so rapidly. Among the political coteries in the City it is asserted that the most strenuous efforts will be made by Charlick's agents to "head off" the investigation. It is hinted that if there is any vulnerable man on the Committee of Investigation, he is to be got rid of at once by the liberality of the inducements in patronage and "otherwise," which will be held out to him. Then it is said that Commissioner "Hank" Smith has openly asserted that he has "got the Senate all right," and if this should fail—what then? It appears that, to meet this last emergency, the board is preparing to take any remaining remedy out of the power of the Legislature. For this purpose, on Thursday last, a resolution was adopted directing the Clerk of the board to prepare a draft of an advertisement inviting proposals for the contract of carrying away and separating the garbage and ashes. If the board succeed in this device, it will be impossible for the Legislature to alter the state of affairs now existing by transferring the street-cleaning to some other authority; for this contract will already be entered into, and the Constitution provides that "no law shall be passed impairing the obligation of contracts." This is the "dog-in-the-manger" policy which leads Charlick to decide that if he cannot control this job he will take it out of the power of the Legislature to transfer it to any one else. And so, no matter what state of rottenness might be revealed by the investigation, the means of remedy would be practically destroyed.

Since the publication of the fact that the street-cleaning expenses for last month amounted to $110,633 33, as reported by Controller Green, upon warrants drawn on his department, there has been considerable curiosity displayed to ascertain what has become of the money. The reporter yesterday inquired of several of the street scavengers in the Sixth Ward what they had earned last month, and one of the men replied that he had worked one day; another said he had made a day and a half, and a third had made two days' work. This last-mentioned man stated further that he knew positively that he had made as much as any scavenger in the ward, two days, at $1 50 per day, during the month, and that he had attended at the precinct station nearly every morning during the month to learn whether men were wanted for the day by the foreman. In the Nineteenth Ward the sweepers averaged three and a half or four days during the month.

LOCAL POLITICAL MEETINGS.

The Sixteenth Assembly District Republican Association held its regular monthly meeting at Demilt Hall, Twenty-third street and Second avenue, last evening; the Vice President, M. Cregan, in the chair. The names of nineteen new candidates for membership were proposed, and twenty elected. The meeting then adjourned.

The Sixth Assembly District Republican Association met last evening at No. 384 Grand street, Mr. Smith presiding. The Chairman, Messrs. Moire, Elliott, Campbell, and other members of the association addressed the meeting, in connection with the appeal made by Mr. Crowley to the Central Committee, and pledged themselves to support the present organization.

The regular monthly meeting of the Ninth Assembly District Young Men's Republican Association was held last evening at the head-quarters of the Association, in the Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Mr. George T. Coppin. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted. The names of a number of applicants for membership were presented and duly elected. No business of importance coming before the meeting, an early adjournment was made. The affairs of the association are in a thriving condition.

There was quite a large attendance of members of the Thirteenth Assembly District Republican Association at the regular monthly meeting held last evening at No. 161 Eighth avenue. The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by Col. John W. Marshall. The minutes of the previous monthly meeting were approved as read, and a large number of new members were proposed and elected.

FROZEN TO PRISON BARS.

At six o'clock yesterday morning a man named Thomas Brannan was found by one of the keepers of the Hudson County Penitentiary at Snake Hill hanging by his hands to the iron bars which form the grating of the windows in the building. He had no clothing on him but an undershirt, a pair of drawers, and a stocking on one foot. The keeper tried to take him down, but found that the man's hands were frozen fast to the bars, and he was unable to remove him without assistance. With the aid of some of the other keepers Brannan was removed from his terrible position and carried inside. His legs, arms, hands, and feet were found to be frozen, and at first it was generally supposed that life was extinct. Dr. Eddy, Resident Physician at the Insane Asylum close by, was promptly summoned, and applied restoratives with such good effect that after a time he was restored to consciousness and power of speech. He then gave his name, and said he boarded with a family named McCabe on West Newark avenue, near Grand avenue, Jersey City. He was unable, however, to explain how he made his way to the Penitentiary or got into the position in which he was found. The particulars were subsequently learned from the McCabe family. Brannan had been confined to his bed for the past two or three weeks with a severe attack of typhoid fever, which affected his brain. About 8 o'clock Sunday night he got out of bed and succeeded in leaving the house unobserved and attired as already stated. From the house he walked through the snow to Snake Hill, a distance of about four miles, and, it is supposed, tried to get in through the window, to the bars of which he was found frozen. The attending physician has some little hope of his ultimate recovery, but it is scarcely possible that a man weakened by disease as he was can survive such terrible hardship and exposure.

ERIE RAILWAY AFFAIRS.

Some time ago charges of misconduct were preferred against some of the employes of the Erie Railway holding responsible positions at various stations on the road, which were promptly investigated by the officials of the company, and whenever proven the unfaithful employes were immediately removed from their positions. In some instances criminal proceedings were instituted against the offenders, and they were convicted and punished by the courts. During the past few weeks the officers of the company have caused a thorough investigation to be made of the conduct of some of the overseers or "bosses," and other employes. In some instances it was shown that some of the employes occupying responsible posts have been guilty of perpetrating fraud upon the company by overcharging time for employes, and others have even gone so far as to compel poor employes to pay a percentage of their wages to the overseers, the latter demanding it as a compensation for obtaining such laborers employment. It is stated that wherever such cases have been shown to exist the unworthy employes of the company have been summarily dismissed from its service. Mr. Clark, Second Vice President of the Company, said yesterday that it was the intention of the present administration of the Erie Road to employ none but honest men in the service of the road; to require bonds of all who handled the moneys of the company, and to compel every employe to a rigid and truthful discharge of his duty. In a short time it is expected some changes will be made in the minor departments of the road for reasons stated above. No formal investigation into the conduct of the employes of the company is being held, however, as reported.

THE TAXATION OF CHURCH PROPERTY.

The Methodist Episcopal preachers held a spirited meeting in Newark, N. J., yesterday, at which the proposed constitutional amendment providing for the taxation of all church property was earnestly discussed. Mr. E. Drake, of St. Luke's Church, delivered a lengthy and well-considered argument in favor of the amendment. He maintained that the taxation of church property was right and just, and that no one thing retarded the growth of a church so much as the exemption of its property from taxation. Speeches in opposition to the amendment were made by Rev. Dr. Sheldon, of Princeton College, and other well-known clergymen. All the opponents of the measure united in denouncing it as a great outrage and mistake on the part of the Constitutional Commission which recommended it. A resolution was adopted at the close of the meeting ordering 3,000 copies of a tract opposing the amendment printed for distribution.

CHARLICK'S EXAMINATION.

The day for the examination of Police Commissioner Oliver Charlick, before the Supreme Court, which, by the ex parte order already granted, had been fixed for the 11th inst., had been subsequently changed by counsel on the part of Charlick to yesterday, that being the time, as stated in court yesterday, deemed more convenient for Charlick. On appearing in court before Judge Barrett yesterday, however, it was found that one of the counsel for the prosecution was necessarily in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. Under these circumstances an adjournment of the examination, by consent of counsel, was ordered until the 17th inst.

LOCAL FIRES.

THE BROADWAY CONFLAGRATION—LOSS CLAIMED TO EXCEED $350,000.

The fire which broke out at about 1:30 o'clock yesterday morning, in the six-story building No. 371 Broadway, occupied by C. B. Rouss, dry-goods auctioneer, and A. Friedman & Co., importers of laces and white goods, as already reported in THE TIMES, continued to burn until 4 o'clock, when it succumbed to the immense amount of water thrown by the numerous steamers into the building. The basement and subcellar were completely gutted, and the stock of goods on the upper floors of the building was rendered almost valueless by the smoke and water. The loss claimed by the occupants of the premises is much greater than anticipated. The loss of Mr. Rouss, who occupied the first floor, basement and sub-cellar, is claimed by him to be between $95,000 and $100,000 on stock, fixtures, &c. He is insured for $81,000, as follows: Liverpool, London, and Globe, $10,000; Williamsburg City, $6,000; and $5,000 in each of the following companies: New-York, Ætna, of Hartford; Pacific, of New-York; Hartford, of Hartford; Nassau, of Brooklyn; Queen, of Liverpool, England; Globe, of Chicago; Sterling, of New-York; North American, of Philadelphia; Newport (R. I.) Fire and Marine; Greenwich, of New-York; Clay Fire and Marine, and Manufacturers' and Builders', of New-York. A. Friedman & Co. claim their loss to be $250,000, chiefly by water. The insurance on stock and fixtures amounts to $200,000, as follows: Royal, of London, England, $15,000; Lancashire, England, $10,000; London Assurance, of London, England, $10,000; Liverpool, London and Globe, $10,000; and $5,000 in each of the following companies: State of Pennsylvania; North American, of Philadelphia; Phenix, of Brooklyn; Montauk, of Brooklyn; Williamsburg City; Brooklyn, of Brooklyn; Hamburg-Bremen, of Hamburg; Kings County, of Brooklyn, and the German-American, New-York, Mechanics' and Traders', Rutgers, National, Safeguard, Jefferson, Commerce, New-York and Yonkers, Bowery, Columbia, Empire City, Greenwich, Commercial, Merchants', Gebhard, Eagle, Equitable, Knickerbocker, and United States, of New-York, and three other companies, the names of which could not be ascertained. The building is owned by M. Wood, is damaged to the extent of $5,000, and is fully insured.

THE TRADE STRIKES.

The strike of the journeymen capmakers, about which there was some prospect of a settlement yesterday, still continues, and the men are determined to stand out for their demands to the last. At a meeting of the central organization, at No. 56 Orchard street, yesterday morning, a committee of nine was appointed, at the request of the manufacturers, to meet them for a conference. This committee met the employers subsequently at a meeting held at a manufactory in South Fifth avenue, when a price-list was presented to them, which had been prepared by the employers, and was found to be even below the standard rates of last season. The price-list was presented by the committee at a subsequent meeting of the journeymen, and promptly rejected. A resolution was passed, by a unanimous vote, declaring that they are determined to stand out for their demands until the last, and a committee of four was appointed to acquaint the manufacturers of the action taken. Mr. Lehman, the speaker of the delegation, announced to the employers that the men on strike, numbering not less than 800, rejected their proposition.

The strike in a certain large cigar-manufacturing establishment on the Bowery also continues, owing to a discharge of some men who recently took the lead in the movement of the journeymen, resulting in the re-establishment of the old scale of prices.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A drunken mechanic named Prosper Evans, residing in the tenement-house No. 422 West Thirty-fifth street, while under the influence of drink last night, made a desperate effort to murder his wife and child, and to take his own life. Evans, who is thirty-six years of age, is an habitual and irreclaimable drunkard, and during some six weeks past has seldom been sober. His constant debauchery weakened his intellect, and his family do not claim that he is responsible for his actions. On several previous occasions, while suffering from the effects of liquor, he threatened to take his wife's life, and struck her. Among his neighbors he bore the reputation of a quarrelsome and utterly worthless man. Last night he was again drunk. His wife Julia, aged thirty-nine years, and their son, Armand Evans, aged six years, were in the sitting-room of the suite occupied by them. Evans began quarreling with his wife, and, going into another room, procured a small ax or chopper, with which he struck his wife over the head, injuring her severely. Happily, he was so crazed by liquor that his aim was uncertain, and his murderous attempt failed. The little boy, seeing his mother bleeding, endeavored to protect her, and was himself cut on the head. Mrs. Evans, catching up her child, ran round the table in order to save herself. Her screams alarmed the other residents of the house, who came into the room, and Evans, seeing that he had failed to commit murder, caught up a large table-knife from a shelf in the room, and endeavored to commit suicide by stabbing himself in the breast. His wound, though painful, was not dangerous. The Police of the Twentieth Precinct, who had heard the alarm, arrested Evans, and brought him to the Station-house in West Thirty-seventh street, where, by order of Capt. McElwaine, he was examined by Police Surgeon Oakes, and locked up. Mrs. Evans and her son received proper medical treatment from the Police, and were cared for by friends. Evans will be arraigned at Jefferson Market this morning.

THE JERSEY CITY DEFAULTER.

A telegram from Thomas S. Parker, Jr., Chief of Police of Corpus Christi, to the Jersey City authorities, announces the fact that a person thoroughly answering the description of Alexander D. Hamilton, the defaulting Treasurer of Jersey City, passed through that city last Saturday, on his way to Mexico. Parker, in his message, asks for authority to pursue and arrest the fugitive, in case any reward has been offered for his capture. He was chiefly anxious about the reward, for in a second message, announcing that he was on Hamilton's track, he again asks the amount of it. As the authorities have offered no reward, it is not very probable that Hamilton will be taken into custody. Chief Champney telegraphed to Parker that his expenses would be guaranteed, and that he would be satisfactorily rewarded, but that assurance will scarcely prove definite enough. The Jersey City authorities are now busily engaged in trying to ascertain upon which branch of the Municipal Government the duty of offering a reward devolves.

RECEPTION OF THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.

The Committee of Arrangements for the ladies' reception of the New-England Society held their final meeting last evening in Delmonico's, Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue. The committee decided not to issue any more tickets for the reception, there being now above 400 tickets disposed of. Some tickets, which have been returned, are now for sale at Tiffany's. Letters of acceptance have been received from Admiral Rowan, Col. Brougham, Judge John R. Brady, Judge Noah Davis, Jos. H. Choate, the Presidents of the St. George's, St. Andrew's, and other societies, besides many other distinguished persons. The music on the occasion will be furnished by Gilmore's brass band.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid—Number of warrants, thirty-seven, amounting to $148,812 58. Receipts—From taxes of 1873 and interest, $16,914 57; from arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $28,145; from collection of assessments and interest, $530 69; from market rents and fees, $1,863 27; from water rents, $530 80; from licenses, &c., Department of Parks, $142 63; from sales *City Record*, $30 25; from licenses, Mayor's Office, $36; from fees and fines, District Courts, $33; total, $48,226 21.

THE BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen held a short session last evening, at which very little business of public interest was transacted. A communication was received from the Board of City Works asking that a city ordinance be passed providing safer covers of a uniform pattern for the sidewalk manholes, so dangerous at this season of the year by reason of the slippery iron plates with which they are closed in. The communication was referred. The same board, by resolution, were authorized to award the contracts for removing the ashes and garbage for 1874 to the lowest bidders.

ACCIDENTS.

Henry Coyle, aged forty-seven, of No. 441 West Thirty-second street, was struck by the locomotive attached to a Hudson River Railroad train and seriously injured....James Lynch, aged forty-five, of Forty-third street, near Eighth avenue, fell from the front platform of car No. 3 of the Eighth avenue line, at Charlton and Hudson streets, and was run over, sustaining serious injuries....Valentine Fisher, aged fourteen years, of No. 214 Second street, accidentally fell through a hatchway from the fourth to the first floor of No. 615 Tenth avenue, and sustained serious injuries.

THE SIMMONS MURDER CASE.

The trial of John H. Simmons for the murder of Nicholas Duryea will be proceeded with in the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning. Mr. John Graham and Col. Fellows will appear for the defense. The trial would have been taken up yesterday morning but for the adjournment of the court out of respect to the memory of Mr. James W. Gerard. Simmons, who still uses crutches, was in court, accompanied by his counsel.

A PHILADELPHIA REFORMER.

WHAT THE DETECTIVES OF THIS CITY KNOW ABOUT HIM.

The announcement made in the morning journals, yesterday, in relation to the affidavits made by Detectives Wm. G. Elder and Chas. Heidelberg, of the Central Office, in this City, concerning the antecedents of Chas. S. Gray, the Democratic and Reform candidate for Receiver of Taxes for the City of Philadelphia, in which Gray was characterized as an old "confidence" man, and a companion of thieves and vile characters, caused a profound sensation in this City yesterday. As a result of these disclosures Gray was induced to withdraw from the canvass, although denying the charges made against him. A reporter of THE TIMES called on Superintendent Matsell in reference to the matter, and the Superintendent said that he was confident the detectives were not mistaken in the man, and he had not the slightest doubt that Gray was formerly a confidence man, and although he had never been convicted, to his knowledge, yet his connection with the confidence men is certain.

Detective Chas. Heidelberg, on being questioned, said that he knew Gray some years ago, when he was in the Second Precinct. Gray, Geo. English, and another noted confidence operator were engaged in fleecing a farmer by inducing him to part with $250, receiving as security a worthless check for $4,500 on the Fulton National Bank. It was the old confidence game which has been played in New-York. Gray and his confederates left the City until all fear of prosecution had vanished, when they returned.

Detective Elder, one of the most trustworthy men on the force, says that Gray for nine or ten years was the constant companion and associate of such well-known confidence men as Tom Boyd, Harry Gifford, the Ryan brothers, Charley Wilcox, Ned Lilly, Andy Walton, the Bishop brothers, and other thieves. Boyd and Lily are now serving out terms of imprisonment at a penal institution in the State of Virginia. Elder added that he had frequently had occasion to search for Gray on complaints made by unsophisticated countrymen, but Gray always kept out of the way until the victims left the City, when he would return to his old haunts. Gray had been arrested several times, but all efforts to convict him failed owing to the difficulty in securing the attendance of complainants, who were invariably countrymen. He was known by his companions as a mean thief. Elder had lost track of Gray since about 1867, and it is supposed that it was at this time that he established himself in Philadelphia. He had been instructed by Superintendent Matsell to proceed to Philadelphia to see if he could recognize Gray. On arriving in Philadelphia he went at once to the millinery store kept by Mrs. Gray on Poplar street, and as soon as he saw Gray he recognized him. The recognition was mutual, as Gray remarked as soon as Elder appeared, "How do you, George?" Elder replied that he had been directed to call on him and see if he could identify him. Gray looked crestfallen, but did not make any reply. Elder thereupon made affidavits in respect to Gray, and they are now in the possession of Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney of Philadelphia, at whose request President Smith, of the Police Board, detailed Detectives Elder and Heidelberg for this duty. Elder said that he had not the slightest doubt that no less than twenty men could be found in the Police Department to-day who could substantiate his statements about the antecedents of Gray.

THE LECTURE SEASON.

REV. D. G. B. PORTEOUS ON ENGLISH, SCOTCH, AND AMERICAN WIT.

Last night Rev. Dr. G. B. Porteous, of London, delivered a lecture at East Side Hall, Eighty-sixth street and Third avenue, on "English, Scotch, and American Wit." The primary element of English wit, he said, was its lusciousness, its comprehensiveness, and its fullness. The Englishman was cordial, and full of glee and salutation. The lusciousness of English wit was its chief characteristic. It went to all zones to enrich itself. The wit of England might be classified under three heads: firstly, the sad wits; secondly, the joyful wits; and thirdly, the sadly joyful wits. A singular fact in nature was that all wits were sad men. The great humorists on the Continent of Europe were all sad men, and this revealed the fact that the men who created the greatest laughter had felt the greatest sadness. Tom Wood, Charles Lamb, Dr. Quincey, and perhaps even Shakespeare, had more sadness than gaiety in them. Perhaps no man was more distinguishable in the history of English literature than Tom Hood. He was a man of the most intense mental silence. In his best flights and most pungent humor he was sad. He could never forget that in life, although there was much that was calculated to amuse and excite, there was yet an undercurrent that was sad in a contemplative sense. When we thought of him as having written the "Song of the Shirt," "The Bridge of Sighs," and "The Dream of Eugene Aram," we would not think him a humorist. With Hood all men were brethren. Lamb, on the contrary, was a sour wit, and there was a grimness in all his humor. In Scottish wit there was always an undercurrent of religious feeling. It was characteristic of the Scotch that they did not permit themselves to perpetrate a joke which had not some remote religious reference. American wit was dry. It was the wit of exaggeration, and the humor of grotesqueness. America was very young as a nation, but her wit and her humor were not young. Artemus Ward, Mark Twain, and Bret Harte, personally and through their books were better known in England than here. In England they were fêted and lionized because it was impossible to fail being caught by the contagion of their dry humor. The American wits came upon the English people as a surprise as well as a pleasure, and nobody who had heard the much lamented Artemus Ward could fail to be struck by that fact. The lecture, which was listened to throughout with great interest, was interspersed with several happily selected quotations from the wits of whom Dr. Porteous spoke. "Tam O'Shanter" was given with a correctness of vernacular which any Scotchman would acknowledge, and the lecturer was equally successful in his description of the unenviable position of the Jackdaw of Rheims, and Artemus Ward's experiences among the Mormons.

THE LIFE OF BUDDHA—LECTURE BY DR. FELIX ADLER.

"The Life of Buddha" was the subject of a most interesting lecture delivered at Lyric Hall last evening by Dr. Felix Adler. With a few prefatory remarks the lecturer plunged boldly in the midst of his theme, *en passant* adverting to the comparative ignorance of the subject that prevailed up to within a recent period. Ignoring historical lore as a basis, he narrated the traditionary legends concerning the birth of Sedelta, afterward known as the Buddha or the awakened; the disbelief of Sedelta in the faith of the Brahmins; the result of an investigation of the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. The belief in the transmigration of souls developed the system of oppression of the weak and suffering, whose afflictions were supposed to be the result of sin committed in another state of existence, and this doctrine was so hateful to Sedelta that he retired from the world, and with five faithful disciples devoted himself to the study of religion. The story of his life as told through tradition was replete with miraculous circumstances, but, as the result of his contemplations, he arrived at the first principle of his faith, that, as pleasure induced suffering, abstinence destroyed the existence of pain. The Indian character was always apprehensive of the terrors of transmigration of souls, and he conceived as a method of deliverance a sympathy with the masses in their sufferings, and this was the cardinal doctrine of his belief. The third doctrine he taught was the extinction of the body after death, and had he refrained from adding this as a dead weight to his teachings, they would have proved of incalculable good. He started with atheism, but ended with the negation of existence; yet his human doctrines as ethics were so pure and so noble that the influences of his system on the minds and morals of Asiatic nations has been vastly beneficial, and it has been more civilizing in its effects than any other could be among these people. Sedelta committed many errors, but he propagated noble truths, which even now prevailed in Christianity. He preached ten commandments; his maxims were as noble as were ever uttered, but the great lever of his work was universal love. For forty-five years he preached with the most unbounded success. His preaching struck a key-note in the hearts of the people with whom he lived, and to-day four hundred millions of human souls believed in his teachings. The lecturer graphically sketched the labors of Sedelta's life, his triumphs, his sufferings, and his death, in the eightieth year of his age. The third great element in the Buddhist faith all deplored, but, in contradistinction, it contained principles which have conferred immense benefit on mankind.

PIGEON SHOOTING AT FORT HAMILTON.

A pigeon shooting match between the well-known amateur shots, Humphrey Hartshime and "Bob" Robinson, attracted a large number of people to the shooting-grounds of the Atlantic House, Fort Hamilton, yesterday. The shooting-ground was a most difficult one, being in a slight hollow, and, as the ground surrounding was covered with snow, a very poor score was made on either side; every bird, however, that was brought down was by a good shot. The match was for $50 a side, at twenty-one birds, twenty-three yards rise, and eighty yards boundary. Out of the forty-two birds shot, thirty-two were hard drivers, seven quartering, and three incoming birds. The match was won by Robinson by one bird. A second match was shot by Robinson against J. Steele, of New-York, fifteen birds each for $25 a side, and resulted in a tie, which being shot off at three birds each Robinson won it by killing his three, Steele only bringing down one out of three.

THE CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION.

MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS ADOPTED BY THE WILMINGTON BOARD OF TRADE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 9.—Several efforts have been made to set in motion the work of securing subscriptions to the Delaware quota of "centennial stock," and at two or three times influential gentlemen from Philadelphia have visited Wilmington to urge the matter. From various causes, however, nothing has been done, and though many of our business men profess, and certainly feel, a warm interest in the great celebration, it has become evident that nothing would be done soon to any practical purpose. The Board of Trade has, therefore, taken action in the matter by the adoption of the following memorial to Congress, which has been engrossed, and will be immediately forwarded to Washington:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The Memorial of the Board of Trade of Wilmington Del.:

At a meeting of the Managers of the Board, Feb. 3 1874, the following resolutions, in substance, were adopted, directed to be expressed in suitable form, and forwarded to the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Delaware:

Resolved, (1.) That gratefully recognizing the condition of peace, prosperity, and political freedom existing in the United States, we declare our judgment that to appropriately celebrate the completion of one hundred years of national existence is a duty imposed upon the American people by all the circumstances of their history and present situation.

(2.) That as this duty is national, confined to no section or class, but equally including in its obligation the whole people of the Republic, the character of the centennia clelebration should be definitively and broadly national; and that a due regard for the material advantages which may and ought to result to the general interests by a world's exposition of natural and industrial products, requires that such an exposition, being accepted as the best form of the celebration, should be creditable in every sense to the American people;

(3.) That, in addition to these considerations, it has now become evident that the private and corporate subscriptions made or likely to be made toward the centennial exposition are entirely inadequate to the proper fulfillment of this design, being not only insufficient in amount, but too uncertain and slow to form the basis of the necessarily large expenditure which must now be immediately made;

We therefore pray your honorable bodies to consider the propriety of appropriating out of the public Treasury a sum sufficient, in addition to the private subscriptions made or to be made, to assure the success of the proposed exposition; and we urge this, conscious of the just demand made upon you for strict economy in the public expenditure, believing that it will be a wise and judicious outlay in the interest of amity and good-will among all nations; and that as an enlightened people, devoted to the arts of peace, we should offset, so far as we may by this comparatively small sum, the immense amounts expended from the public purse, year after year, in providing for purposes of war and destruction; and we believe that by the action prayed for not only will the material interests of the country be subserved, but the national reputation may be honorably maintained, and our duty as a people conscientiously discharged.

STRIKES IN PHILADELPHIA.

SHAWL WEAVERS DEMAND AN ADVANCE ON PANIC WAGES—SHOE-MAKERS "OUT."

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—The hand-loom shawl weavers employed in the factories of Kensington struck to-day for an advance of fifteen per cent. above the prices paid since the panic. The full force of the strikers is estimated at from 500 to 1,000. A meeting was held to-night at which reports were presented from all the mills, the tenor of which was that a general suspension had been inaugurated. The manufacturers claim their inability to accede to the demand, asserting that trade is remarkably dull and collections hard to make. It is highly probable that this trouble will not be settled for some months, and the indications are that the strikers will find themselves in an impoverished condition very soon. It is also expected that the weavers in the same branch of industry, in Camden, N. J., will make an aggressive movement in a few days, the manufacturers having refused to listen to the proposition for an advance of wages. Between 400 and 500 journeymen shoe-makers, employed in the largest establishments here, are now on a strike for a return to the old price paid previous to the financial stringency.

ARREST ON A CHARGE OF MURDER.

ST. ALBAN'S, Vt., Feb. 9.—James Wynn has been arrested at Windsor, and committed to the Woodstock jail, charged with the murder of William Donohue, who was found on Wednesday last lying in the snow with his skull crushed in. Wynn and Donohue were neighbors and farmers, and it is said that a bad feeling existed between them.

FATAL BAR-ROOM FIGHT IN QUEBEC.

QUEBEC, Feb. 9.—A young man named Schmidt quarreled with Patrick O'Brien, a bar-keeper in Laroche's Hotel, St. Foy's road, Saturday night. The latter attempted to eject Schmidt, who drew a pistol and shot O'Brien in the right eye, inflicting a wound from which he died during the night. Schmidt is a native of New-York, and has been but a short time in this city. He has been arrested.

THE CASE OF DISTRICT ATTORNEY BRITTON.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 9.—It is again published that the Governor has decided to remove District Attorney Britton, and will do so as soon as he can determine upon a successor. The Governor says the report is without foundation; that he has not yet reached a decision in the case, and when he does he will announce it in proper form.

A SCHOONER WRECKED.

SALISBURY, Md., Feb. 9.—The schooner Mambrino Chief, Capt. McQuinn, bound from Para, Brazil, for New-York, with a cargo of rubber and nuts, went ashore twenty-three miles north of Chincoteague Island on Saturday night last. The schooner will be a total loss, but the cargo will probably be saved. The crew are safe.

ARREST FOR THEFT.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 9.—William P. Hadley was arrested in this city to-day on a charge of stealing eighty-five English sovereigns and $150 in greenbacks from the man he boarded with in Worcester last December. Nearly all the gold was found upon him. He was working in a saloon here under the name of Peter Cronan.

THE ICE CROP ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Feb. 9.—Work was commenced to-day at all the ice-houses on the Hudson between here and Albany. The mercury in the thermometer this morning marked 12° below zero, but the weather has moderated since.

DEATH BY SUFFOCATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 9.—Jacob Wieland and wife were found suffocated by coal gas, this morning, in their dwelling, over a lager-beer saloon in West Philadelphia. He was resuscitated, but his wife died.

LAWLESS KENTUCKY.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* commends to the attention of the Kentucky Legislature, which recently refused to pass a bill for the repression of lawlessness, the provisions of which were recommended by the Governor of Kentucky in a carefully-prepared message, the facts of a murder committed in Montgomery County, the other day, by a band of the masked gentry by courtesy called outlaws, and in reality scoundrels and cowards, whose mates, belike, are not to be found in any community in the civilized world, outside of Kentucky. The *Courier-Journal* continues: "In this instance they shot and killed a child of seven years, whose only offense was an unfortunate terror at their murderous bearing and a flight from their bloody presence. In the same county, a month or so back, a band of masked men, doubtless the same gang, visited the lonely house of a widow, applied a torch to it, and, as the shrieking victim fled from the blazing ruin, shot her dead in her tracks. These are the only deeds yet recorded of the Montgomery County 'outlaws.' But in Shelby County, some months since, a band of the same ilk shot and killed a respectable citizen who gave the shelter of his house to a helpless woman. In Henry County, within the past two years, members of the same bloody fraternity killed a negro woman, and then treated her body with the most frightful barbarity. In Jessamine County, not long afterward, a family of three or four negroes, two of whom, as we recollect it, were children, after being foully murdered were dumped into sacks and sunk into the Kentucky River. These crimes, and scores more of hardly less cowardly nature, have never been punished, nor can we now remember any active efforts having ever been made to secure punishment. Are these things never to be stopped? Is Kentucky ever to be disgraced by them?"

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At Association Hall, on Saturday, Phœbe Couzins will lecture on "Women and Lawyers."

Rev. H. D. Northrup lectures this evening at the West Twenty-third street Presbyterian Church on "Foreign Tours."

Mr. Hefley, Clerk at Essex Market, was the Notary Public before whom Michael Norton's affidavit was sworn.

The Committee of Safety invite the working classes to attend a public meeting at the New-York Casino on Thursday evening.

The ninth lecture of the Mercantile Library course was delivered last night, at Association Hall, by Wendell Phillips, on "Street Life in Europe."

The third annual meeting of the American Fish Culturists' Association will be held to-day, at the office of Mr. George Shepard Page, No. 10 Warren street.

The Methodist preachers, at their regular weekly meeting yesterday morning, listened to the reading of an essay by Dr. Crooke on "The Preaching Required by the Times."

William W. Clark, who was charged with deserting from the American ship Frank Treat, was held, yesterday, by Commissioner Shields to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Chamberlain Lane reports that the receipts of his bureau last week were $1,856,336 26; and the payments, $4,947,434 57. The amount in the Treasury on Saturday was $1,809,389 61.

Annie Bliss, of No. 402 East Eighth street, was held in $500 bail, by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of running a policy-shop at the above number.

Joseph Berghold was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged by Christopher Bonney with driving over him in Fourteenth street.

The Board of Police yesterday directed that hereafter all persons arrested by the Police force of the Twenty-third Precinct shall be taken for examination to the Harlem Police Court.

A meeting of the Baptist Sunday School Teachers' Association was held last evening, in the Calvary Baptist Church, No. 50 West Twenty-third street. Rev. Dr. Deems and Rev. Dr. Armitage delivered addresses.

This evening that quaint old lady, Aunt Polly Basset, and her "Singin' Skule," will give a public rehearsal at "Parson Beecher's Meetin'-house." Some sacred and profane melodies will be sung for the entertainment of friends.

Mayor Havemeyer's son, who was severely injured some days ago by being thrown down by a guy-rope in front of the new Masonic Temple at the corner of Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, still lies in a precarious condition.

The Chamberlin-Wilkes libel suit, which was to have been continued yesterday in the Special Sessions Court, was adjourned by Judge Otterbourg until the 23d, in consequence of the illness of Ex-Judge Fullerton, counsel for complainant.

The business in valentines this year promises to be larger than ever. A. J. Fisher, No. 98 Nassau street, has already sold between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000, and the demand is rather on the increase. The prices, as usual, take a wide range—from five cents to $50.

Antonio Phillipo, charged with deserting from the Peruvian ship Don Enrigue, was discharged, yesterday, by Commissioner Osborn. The ship has gone to sea, but having been previously libeled, the Captain made a deposit sufficient to cover Phillipo's claim.

Gen. Rufus Ingalls, Assistant Quartermaster General, United States Army, who has been in Europe and Egypt during the past six months, under special instructions, has returned and resumed his duties in this City as Chief Quartermaster of the Division and Depot Quartermaster.

Mr. Willard Bartlett applied to Judge Brady, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, to fix the amount of bail in the case of Joab Lawrence, whose extradition to Michigan under a warrant of the executive is being contested. Decision was reserved.

Controller Green was yesterday served with papers to show cause, on the 11th inst., why mandamuses should not be issued in the cases of Mary Doyle, Margaret McCormick, and Elizabeth Byrne, compelling County Auditor Earle to audit their bills for cleaning the Court-house from Jan. 17 to 31, 1873.

Pursuant to orders from Gen. Funk, a court-martial for the trial of officers of the different regiments of this City for delinquencies occurring at parades and drills convened last night at the Sixth Regiment Armory, and, after organizing, adjourned until the latter part of the month, when the trials will take place.

A form of advertisement for proposals to remove from the City street sweepings and garbage, collected by the Bureau of Street Cleaning, was adopted by the Board of Police yesterday, and was ordered to be inserted in four newspapers in this City. The proposals are to be opened on the 25th inst. at Police Head-quarters.

Charles Quinlan, aged thirty-nine, of No. 567 Third avenue, was struck in the head last night by Michael Garraghan, of No. 424 West Fortieth street, and knocked down the basement, corner of Forty-second street and Sixth avenue. He was picked up insensible and cared for by the Twenty-ninth Precinct Police. Garraghan was locked up.

Daniel Sloan was committed in default of bail by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, on a charge of breaking into the store of Daniel McCleary, at No. 8 Jackson street, and stealing therefrom several revolvers and jack-knives, on the 3d December. The pistols were found pawned at No. 262 Monroe street, and Sloan has been identified as the man who pawned them.

The Lyceum of Natural History met last evening at No. 64 Madison avenue, the President, J. S. Newberry, in the chair. Papers were read by Prof. Albert R. Leeds on "Alizarin;" by William Falk on "Adipocere;" Prof. Henry Wurtz, on "The Water Supply of the New-Jersey Towns and Sewage Pollution," and by Prof. A. R. Leeds on "The Dissociation of Certain Compounds at very low Temperature."

Edward G. Tinker and Joseph Proseus, the newly-appointed Harbor Masters, have taken their oaths of office, and have entered upon their official business. These gentlemen were appointed by the Governor in the place of Harbor Masters Peabody, deceased, and Pierce, resigned. Mr. Tinker was assigned the Second District, which extends from Pier No. 27 to Pier No. 40 East River, and Mr. Proseus to the Eighth District, which embraces that portion between Pier No. 10 and Pier No. 25 North River.

BROOKLYN.

The number of persons who visited Prospect Park during last week was 78,418. The number of visitors on Sunday reached 23,343.

The meeting of the Brooklyn Sunday-school Union at the Second Presbyterian Church, last evening, was largely attended. Addresses were made by Rev. Drs. Storrs and Thomas.

Philip Baker, a German laborer, aged nineteen, was killed yesterday afternoon by the falling in of an embankment corner of Magnolia street and Myrtle avenue. The remains were taken to his late residence at No. 34 Montieth street.

George Heid, formerly the proprietor of a box factory on Sedgwick street was arrested yesterday on a charge of disposing of his property under cover of the Bankrupt act with intent to defraud his creditors. He was taken before Commissioner Winslow and required to give $10,000 bail to appear for examination.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, before Judge Pratt, a motion was made, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, for a new trial in the case of Jeanette H. Hammond against Wm. M. Dean for breach of promise of marriage. Affidavits on both sides were submitted. Judge Pratt took the papers and reserved his decision.

Mr. John Johnson, an old and respected merchant of Brooklyn, died yesterday at the age of eighty-three years. He was a native of Hull, in Yorkshire, England, and came to this country in 1822. Having acquired a knowledge of the brewing business before leaving England, on his arrival here he erected a brewery on the corner of Front and Jay streets, where he continued the business until within two years of his death. Mr. Johnson was well known in Brooklyn and was highly esteemed by a wide circle of friends. He was distinguished through life as a man of the highest integrity in all his dealings with the public, while his many social virtues in private life endeared him to all who knew him.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Dr. George J. Fisher, of Sing Sing, has been elected President of the New-York Medical Society.

The Tarrytown Village Temperance Association will hold a meeting in Rev. Mr. Gilbert's school-room this evening.

The Irving Chapter of Royal Arch Masons of Tarrytown has succeeded in obtaining a "warrant," and will be hereafter known as Irving Chapter No. 268.

The Sabbath-school connected with the Beekman Avenue Methodist Church of Tarrytown, will hold their anniversary exercises on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of the present week.

Eighty-one persons have made profession of religious faith during the revival meetings now in progress in the Memorial M. E. Church at White Plains, under the pastoral charge of Rev. Mr. Hatfield.

Election District No. 3, of the town of Greenburgh, [illegible] Dobbs' Ferry, Hastings, and their surroundings, has been divided. Hereafter the northern section is to be designated as No. 3, and the southern section will be known as No. 6.

STATEN ISLAND.

Stapleton and Westfield are the only two towns that have made straight Democratic nominations for town officers, to be voted for at the elections to-day. In the other towns the party have indorsed the "People's" candidates.

Mr. James Seaton, Tax Collector of the town of Castleton, has received a warrant for the collection of the town taxes, and has given notice that he will receive the same at his residence in Columbia street, Factoryville.

Mr. Hugh McRoberts, the newly-elected County Treasurer of Richmond County, has notified the Collectors of the several townships throughout the county that he is ready to receive all moneys from them at his office in Griffith street, Tompkinsville, on Thursday and Friday of each week, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.

It is a question, and one which is seriously agitating the tax-payers at present, whether Richmond County owes the State $48,821 96 or not. According to a recent communication sent by the State Controller to the Legislature, there is a deficiency to that amount due for State tax. The facts appear to be as follows: Last year the County Supervisors, expecting to get credit for unpaid and non-resident taxes returned, failed to levy a sufficient amount, beside such back taxes, to meet the State tax. The Controller refused to give the county credit for these unpaid taxes, because there is a law providing that the county shall collect its own back taxes by sale of lands. The question was brought before the courts, which decided that the Controller was right. The Supervisors appealed, but a decision has not yet been arrived at. Meantime it is a serious question with the tax-payers whether they are responsible for this $48,821 96 or not.

NEW-JERSEY.

A movement is on foot to organize a Unitarian Church at Elizabeth.

The amount of taxes received in Jersey City last week was $20,272 64.

The Pavonia Club, of Jersey City, fed 574 poor people last week.

The assessed valuation of the former City of Greenville, now annexed to Jersey City, is $3,500,000.

The Paterson Board of Trade will meet to-day, to consider the proposed amendments to the city charter.

The Hudson County Board of Chosen Freeholders located a new dock yesterday on the Kill von Kull at Bergen Point.

In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, the trial of Joseph W. Freeman for the murder of his mother was postponed until Feb. 17, on application of his counsel, Hon. Leon Abbett.

The residence of Mr. Morey, No. 338 Grove street, Jersey City, was entered by a sneak thief Sunday afternoon, during the absence of the family at church, and robbed of $55 in money and some valuable articles.

It is stated that arrangements have been made for the establishment at Dundee of a branch of the Wamsutta Mills of New-Bedford, Mass. The plans include the erection of four mills of brick, each 75 by 540 feet, four stories high, and employing in all 3,200 hands. One of the buildings will be erected and placed in operation this year.

Yesterday morning eight men employed in cutting ice from Elias Durand's pond at Irvington, struck for an increase of wages from $1 25 to $1 75 a day. They claim that the former amount is not sufficient pay for the wet, cold, and dangerous work of cutting ice. At noon Mr. Durand offered to compromise for $1 50 a day, but the strikers refused to accept.

On Saturday evening a number of children were skating on a pond in Union, County of Union, when some of them thoughtlessly built a fire, and a large crowd gathered around it. The heat soon melted the ice, and the entire crowd of children were precipitated into the water. A party of men who witnessed the catastrophe from the shore hastened to the rescue, and succeeded in saving all but one, a lad named Joseph White, eleven years of age. His body was recovered yesterday morning.

At a late hour Sunday night, as car No. 4 of the Hudson City line had almost reached the foot of the Newark avenue hill, in Jersey City, and John Kane, the conductor, was standing near the lamp counting his receipts, a man jumped on the rear platform and struck Kane two heavy blows, knocking him down on the floor of the car. The ruffian then seized about $1 in stamps from the conductor's hand, and, jumping off the car, disappeared in the darkness. Kane is confined to his bed in consequence of his injuries.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Rev. Edward Selkirk, of Albany, is at the Hoffman House.

Capt. W. A. Rafferty, United States Army, is at the Everett House.

Prof. W. B. Rogers, of Boston, is at the Westminister Hotel.

Ex-Congressman James M. Marvin, of Saratoga, is at the New-York Hotel.

Hon. Benjamin Stark, of Connecticut, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Rev. Dr. Batterson, of Philadelphia, is at the Coleman House.

Ex-State Senator Palmer, of Dutchess County, N. Y., is at the Windsor Hotel.

W. J. Magrath, President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, is at the Gilsey House.

Capt. George T. Olmsted, United States Army, and Rev. C. F. Knight, of Hartford, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Thomas J. McKaig, of Washington; Col. E. M. Yerger, of Baltimore, and Prof. J. S. Schanck, of Princeton College, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Prof. Spencer F. Baird, of the United States Fisheries Commission; Hon. Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut; Ex-Senator Isaac V. Baker, Jr., of Comstocks, N. Y., and T. M. Brewer, of Boston, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A GIFT DECLINED BY POLICE.

A firm in Cleveland, Ohio, whose store was recently destroyed by fire, sent a check for $100 as a donation to the Police fund, and were surprised to have it quickly returned, with a note, in which the Secretary of the Police Board said: "The board considers the duties discharged by the Police force at the time of the unfortunate conflagration, through which your firm and others suffered so greatly, were simply such as they are paid for by the city at large, and it deems it unjust to the private citizen to take money from him by reason of his misfortune."

DEATH OF THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA.

OTTAWA, Feb. 9.—Right Rev. Joseph Eugene Brune Gurgnes, Roman Catholic Bishop of Ottawa, died here last night.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....7:00 | Sun sets.....5:29 | Moon rises..1:35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..1:47 | Gov. Island..2:36 | Hell Gate...3:58

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......MONDAY, Feb. 9.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Richmond, Lawrence, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Georgia, (Br.,) Cooper, Glasgow, Austin, Baldwin & Co.; Franconia, Bragg, Portland.

Ship Twilight, Gates, San Francisco, Sutton & Co.

Bark John Zittlosen, Wilkinson, Havre, J. Zittlosen & Co.

Brigs Laura, (Swed.,) Bjonnes, Falmouth for orders—Funch, Edye & Co.; Wm. Mallory, Jr., Forsyth, Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.

Schrs. Electric Spark, Rogers, Port Desire, Campbell & Gardner; Geo. D. Perry, Sawyer, Key West, &c., Benner & Pinckney; A. J. Williams, Morrell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; S. P. Goodwin, Waterbury, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; David Miller, Shearer, Baltimore; Phebe Elizabeth, Mapes, New-Haven; Ben, Davis, Wilmington, N. C.

Sloop F. Brown, Wilson, Providence.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Holland, (Br.,) Bragg, London Jan. 21, Havre 25th, with mdse. and 109 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Jan. 28, lat. 50 55 N., lon. 18 47 W., passed a Guion steamer, bound E.; Jan. 30, lat. 57 03 N., lon. 31 55 W., signaled an Anchor Line steamer, bound E.; Feb. 7, lat. 40 51 N., lon. 64 30 W., passed American Line steamer, bound E.; 8th, lat. 40 14 N., lon. 69 38 W., passed a four-masted steamer, supposed to be the Spain, bound E.

Steam-ship Mediator, Smith, Norfolk via Baltimore, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Vindicator, Martin, Baltimore, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Fanita, Doane, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Ship N. B. Palmer, Scott, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. to Pendergast Bros. & Co. Jan. 22, Peter Wilson, a seaman, native of Denmark, aged twenty-eight years, fell overboard and was drowned.

Bark J. F. Whitney, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Spicer, Leghorn 47 ds., with marble and rags to Fabbricotti Bros.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Montezuma, Hammond, St. Pierre, Mart., 26 ds., with sugar to Dwight & Platt. Feb. 1, lat. 35, lon. 74 06, spoke bark Brunswick, from Bonaire, for Portland, 15 ds. out.

Bark Vesterlide, (Norw.,) Larsen, Falmouth, Eng., 50 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Emma, (Aust.,) Lucovich, London 60 ds., and the Downs 45 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Drugi Dubrovacki, (Aust.,) Caramag, Waterford 43 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Mayflower, (of New-Haven,) [illegible], St. Pierre, Mart., 20 ds., with sugar to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

[illegible]

with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig San Gaetano, (Ital.,) Maselle, Limerick 68 ds., in ballast to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Stephen Bishop, Gilkey, Montevideo 58 ds., with hides and wool to L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schr. Geo. S. Boutwell, Naus, Fortune Bay, N. F., 10 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Bellerophon, McDonald, Fortune Bay N. F., 10 ds., with fish to master.

Schr. Modesty, Weaver, New-Haven, for Wilmington.

Schr. Dart, Williams, Stamford.

Schr. Minnie, Hudson, Providence, in ballast to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Rush Light, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. J. G. Pierson, Ferris, Stamford.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. E.; cloudy.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASPINWALL, Feb. 2.—The steamer City of Panama, from New-York Jan. 23, has arr. here.

BOSTON, Mass., Feb. 9.—Arr. steam-ships Hecla, from Liverpool; Cortes, from New-Orleans; John S. Hopkins, from Baltimore; Nereus, from New-York; General Whitney, from do.; brig Mary Allerton, from Rio Grande.

Also arr. bark T. H. Thorndike, from Calcutta.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 9.—Arr. steam-ships Raleigh, from Wilmington, N. C.; William Crane, from Boston, and North Point, from New-York; schr. Clara Smith, from Matanzas.

Cld. steam-ships America, for Savannah; George Appold, for Boston; William Kennedy, for Providence; Octorara, for New-York; and Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; bark Usko, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; schrs. Sarah C. Smith, for Charleston; Florence Dean, for Jersey City, and Dexter, for Providence.

Sld. barks Vixen, for Penarth Roads; Generoso, for Cork; Sedmi Dubrovacki, for Cork; brig Sly Boots, for Penarth Roads; and schr. Emma Crosby, for the West Indies.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 9.—Arr. schrs. Gertrude Plummer, from Belfast, Me., and Mabel Hall, from Portland, Me.

Cld. bark Celeste, for Havre.

HALIFAX, N. S., Feb. 9.—The steamer Nestorian, from England via Queenstown, arr. here yesterday morning. She reports fine weather to the banks and heavy north-west gales afterward.

The steamer Canadian arr. from Baltimore this morning.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Feb. 9.—Cld. ship Victoria, for Liverpool; barks Anna, for Liverpool; Arlington, for Havre; Traveller, for Pernambuco, and President Deal, for London; brig R. B. Gove, for Barcelona.

Sld. from the Passes—Bark Cordelia, for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 9.—Arr. brigs Prosperite, from Newry, and Amelia Ann, from Nassau.

Cld. ship C. A. Farwell, for Reval.

Sld. schrs. H. G. Fay, for Boston, and H. L. Fuller, for Fort Pulaski; barks Eliza Oulton, for Malme.

Bark Annie Burrill dragged her anchor and grounded during the gale on Sunday. No damage was done.

Below—Schrs. John Rommell and S. E. Ludlow.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Sld. for the United States, Edward McDowell, Lord Dalhousie, Erna, Forest Eagle, Alice Cooper, Venus, Maria, Norwood, Hortense-Dussawtoy, Louise, Queen of the West, and Lolo.

Arr. out from the United States on the 7th inst., Colonial Empire, Maria Auger, and Paramount.

Arr. out, from the United States, on the 8th inst., Trofast, San Domenico, and Venus.

Arr. out, from the United States, on the 9th inst., Cotopaxi, Formic, Majestic, and Prussia.

The ship Prussia, which arr. at Liverpool to-day from New-Orleans, was in collision Saturday off Point Lynas, and was much damaged.

MOVILLE, Feb. 9.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Columbia, Capt. Higgins, from New-York Jan. 24, for Glasgow, arr. here yesterday.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 9.—The Hamburg-American Line steam-ship Frisia, Capt. Meier, from New-York Jan. 29, for Hamburg, arr. here yesterday at 11:30 A. M., and proceeded.

Silver Plated Ware,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
FACTORIES—WEST MERIDEN, CONN.
First Premium Awarded by the American Institute, 1873.
Extract from Judges' Report:
"We consider the Goods made by this Company to be by far the best made in this country, and we believe in the world. They are FAULTLESS in construction and finish. Awarded a Silver Medal."
"THE PORCELAIN-LINED, DOUBLE-WALLED
ICE PITCHERS
POSSESS ALL
THE QUALITIES THE COMPANY CLAIM, VIZ.:
PURITY, LIGHTNESS, AND DURABILITY."

REMOVAL.
—
BREWSTER & CO.
OF BROOME ST.,
have removed the MANUFACTURING branch of their business to their NEW FACTORY,
BROADWAY AND 47TH ST.,
the largest and most complete establishment of its kind in the country, their DOWN-TOWN wareroom remaining as before at
5th Av. and 14th St.
With largely increased facilities to insure thoroughness and promptness, and with a determination to maintain the reputation of their productions as
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY,
They invite a continuation of the public favor which has given them a constantly increasing business during their seventeen years' occupancy of the old Broome street establishment.
Connected with their works they have a thoroughly organized
REPAIRING DEPARTMENT,
under the personal care of a member of the firm.
NOTICE.
☞ In order to preserve our identity with the old locality, and the reputation there made, we shall continue to sign as at foot, that we may not be confounded with a joint stock company, trading in carriages, under a name very similar to our own.
BREWSTER & CO., OF BROOME ST.

HALL'S
345 & 347 BROADWAY N. Y.
SAFES

VALENTINES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT on sale AT ABOUT HALF the usual price.
Ladies making selections can have them directed and mailed from our counter.
R. H. MACY & CO.,
14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. [illegible]